# THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

## And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40. FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1825. Vol 3....No. 39.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD-STREETS.
*At $2 per annum, payable in advance.*
☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.



**A Warehouse To Rent,**

And immediate Possession given.
APPLY TO
Allen & Grant,
WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
50 HHDS. NEW-ORLEANS
*SUGAR,*
40 bbls. *MOLASSES,*
50 bales and small bags
**COTTON,**
100 Boxes *TIN PLATES.*
200 Kegs *JUNIATA NAILS.*
200 Boxes 8-10 & 10-12 *GLASS.*
25 do. *BOTTLES*, assorted.
3000 barrels *SALT.*
20 do. *MACKAREL*
Cap Printing & Wrapping
**PAPER,**
A constant supply from Sewickly Grove Mill.

**CASH FOR RAGS.**
April 15, 1825—tf.

**New-Stourbridge**
**Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.**
**FLINT GLASS,**
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED AND FANCY CUT,
*Of every description.*
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
**JOHN ROBINSON,**
AND in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States
The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the Works, on the corner of First and Ross, Scotch Hill, and examine the Glass.
Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive punctual and prompt attention
A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.
Nov. 28—tf.

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AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
**Louisville, Ky.**
Have formed a co-partnership with
*JAMES ANDERSON, JR.*
The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
**B. LAWRENCE & CO.**
REFERENCES.
*James Hughes Esq John Bustard*, Louisville.
*J. & G. R Gilmore, B Hayden* Cincinnati.
*Knox & M'Kee*, Wheeling
*James Riddle & Son Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W Anderson, R. Landell*, Pittsburgh.
August 20.—tf.

**THE SUBSCRIBER,**

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers wholesale and retail, low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, Puller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines, for steam boats and hotels, &c. made to order at the shortest notice
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Oct. 1824.—tf

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**Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,**
HAVE, in addition to their former assortment, of plain, moulded and cut Glass, which is now very complete.
LA FAYETTE and MEDALION
**Tumblers, Ornaments, &c.**
Which they offer for sale at very reduced prices.
Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

**TO LET,**
**Two Dwelling Houses**
In Fourth near Market street.
Two large WARE HOUSES and a DWELLING HOUSE in Front street, between Wood and Market streets.
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*ALSO ON GROUND RENT,*
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Possession given the 1st of April Apply to
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**DOCTOR SPEER,**
HAS COMMENCED
**The Practice of Medicine,**
In the City of Pittsburgh,
AND will attend to calls in any branch of the profession, at his shop, in Fourth street, between Market & Wood streets, one door east of the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
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**To the Electors of Allegheny County**
FELLOW-CITIZENS, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of
**County Commissioner,**
at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.
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*Late Clerk to Commissioners.*
Moon township, May 6, 1825.

**We are authorized to state, that**
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Is a candidate for the Office of
**SHERIFF**
*OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY.*
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I offer myself a candidate for the office of
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**William Caven.**
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**NOTICE.**
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The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New-Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business under the said assignment.
JOHN C. PARRY, New-Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19, Sansom St. Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks county,
*Assignees.*
Nov. 25, 1824. [Dec.3.t90.]

**Edward J & Samuel A. Roberts,**
**ATTORNEYS**
AND
*COUNSELLORS AT LAW.*
Have their Office in Fourth St
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.
Pittsburgh October 15 1824—tf

**REMOVAL.**
**CALEB LEE,**
*DRAPER AND TAILOR,*
HAS REMOVED to the Store Room lately occupied by S. A. Dubarry, in Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond, where he is ready to attend to the orders of his customers as usual. He has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of
**Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.**
and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.
He has formed a correspondence with some of the best shops in the city of Philadelphia, by which he will be furnished with the latest city fashions.
April 8, 1825.—tf.

**WANTED,**
**Seven or Eight Journeymen**
**TAILORS.**
☞None but good workmen need apply.
Caleb Lee.
April 22, 1825.—tf.

***MRS J C. BUTLER,***
In First Street, between Wood and Smithfield,
IS prepared to accommodate a few individuals with PRIVATE BOARDING. The place is retired, pleasant, and convenient to business. The terms will be moderate, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of her Boarders.
April 15, 1825—3m.

**Public Notice is Hereby Given,**
THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1825—tf.

**CANNON.**
For Sale, at the Pittsburgh Foundry, a few handsome Six and Four Pounder
FIELD PIECES,
*AND BOAT SWIVELS.*
A M'Clurg.
June 17.—4t.

**NOTICE.**
HAVING agreed to teach the Seminary at Harmony, Butler county, the School is now ready to receive scholars, and having employed an English assistant, will teach the following branches at the following rates, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Reading, Writing & Arithmetic, per qr | $1 75 |
| Grammar, Geography, and Book Keeping, | 2 00 |
| The different branches of the Mathematics, | 3 00 |
| Latin, Greek, &c. | 4 00 |

A few young Ladies can be instructed in Grammar, Geography, &c in a private room.
Boarding is very low, and the place healthy. All kinds of produce will be taken for pay.
*References*—Samuel Power, Esq. Beaver.
Mr. William Hays, Pittsburgh.
John Gilmore, Esq Butler.
**James Campbell.**
Harmony, June 15—3t

**Walter Fortune & Sons,**
SADDLE TREE MANUFACTURERS,
RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragemen they have had in their business, and hope from their industry and strict attention, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders They have always on hand a large assortment of
**SADDLE-TREES,**
and will warrant them as good as can be manufactured in the United States, which they will sell low for cash or approved acceptances They also carry on the BLACK and WHITE SMITH BUSINESS.
May 13—6mo.

**UNION CANAL LOTTERY,**
Seventeenth Class—New Series,
WILL be drawn on the 6th of July, 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty numbers. Eight ballots to be drawn.
**Scheme.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $50,000 | is | $50,000 |
| 1 | 20,000 | | 20,000 |
| 1 | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| 2 | 5,000 | | 10,000 |
| 1 | 4,720 | | 4,720 |
| 20 | 1,000 | | 20,000 |
| 30 | 500 | | 15,000 |
| 52 | 100 | | 5,200 |
| 156 | 50 | | 7,800 |
| 1248 | 20 | | 24,960 |
| 10608 | 10 | | 106,080 |
| 12120 Prizes | $34,220 | | $273,760 |
| 22,000 Blanks | | | |

In this scheme, with eight drawn ballots there will be 56 prizes with three drawn numbers on them; 1,456 with two numbers on; and 10,608 with one number. Those tickets having none of the drawn numbers on them being blanks.
A considerable proportion of this lottery is put up in parcels of 20 tickets, embracing all the combination numbers, from 1 to 60, which parcels cannot draw less than $80, less the deduction of 15 per cent. with so many chances for the capital prizes.

**TICKETS $9 00,**
Halves $4 50 | Quarters $2 25
FOR SALE AT THE
**BOOKSTORE**
OF
**Eichbaum & Johnston,**
Market Street, between Second and Third Sts.
May 20, 1825

**E. MERRITT,**
**DENTIST,**
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends making this city his residence. He has taken the front Room of the building now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, in Fourth between Market and Wood Streets: where he will be happy to render his professional services to such applicants as may honor him with their commands From his experience in Setting Artificial Teeth, he flatters himself that he will receive a reasonable share of public patronage. All operations of the teeth performed with the greatest ease.
Will keep on hand a quantity of his celebrated DENTIFRICE, for polishing the teeth, and hardening the gums when spongy. This powder will restore bleeding gums to a healthy state, by its use, in a few day. Warranted free from acids or any thing that *tends* to destroy the enamel.
N. B Will be found at his room from eight until twelve in the morning—from two until six in the evening.
Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825—tf.

**Domestic Cotton Manufactures,**
BY WHOLESALE.
**JOHN M'ILROY**
HAS REMOVED from the Diamond into Market street, between First and Second streets, and has on hand a large assortment of his own Manufactures, such as 3 4 PLAIDS, 4 4 CHECKS; 3-4 ditto; Wilmington and Fancy STRIPES; Orange and Blue CHAMBRAYS; which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore; and all his colours he will warrant to be the best Indigo Blue Dyes; which he will sell low for cash or acceptances in this city. Also,
**2000lbs Cotton Yarn,**
From 5 to 10, on reasonable terms. Flour or Whiskey will be taken in exchange, at cash prices
May 20—tf.

**Justices' Blanks**
**For sale at this Office.**

**Auction Sales.**
**DAVIS & HANSON,**
*AUCTIONEERS.*
Regular Sales on Mondays and Thursdays,
AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS,
*At the Corner of Front and Market Streets,*
AT NINE O'CLOCK, A. M.
A large and general assortment of
**DRY GOODS.**
AND AT THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.
**Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Furniture, &c. &c.**
D. & H. have on hand a large quantity of
**MERCHANDISE,**
Of almost every description, which they will dispose of at Private Sale, at Auction prices. They also attend to Commission Business generally, and will at all times, make liberal advances on consignments intended for public or private sale.
☞Consignments on which advances are made are insured against loss by fire.
May 27, 1825.—6t.

THE CELEBRATED
**HAIR RESTORATIVE,**
AND
**Preservative Vegetable Cerate,**
Just received, and for sale by
**Pettigrew, Horner & Clayland.**
*Agents for the Proprietors*
At their Drug and Paint Warehouse, corner of Market and Third streets.
Pittsburgh, June 3.—6t

**CHEAP GOODS.**
**J. PATRICK & CO.**
HAVE on hand and offer for sale, at their Store in MARKET STREET, near Fifth,
A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
**European, India, and Domestic**
**Dry Goods,**
**HARDWARE, CUTLERY,**
AND
**FANCY WARE,**
Looking Glasses, Leghorns, Queensware, by the crate, Groceries, Iron, Window Glass, Nails, &c.
All of which, notwithstanding the great advance on several descriptions of Goods, will be sold as low as any heretofore in the market, in exchange for Cash, Acceptances, or approved Country Produce. The attention of Country Merchants, and others wishing to purchase, is respectfully requested.
May 27, 1825.—6t.

**JUST RECEIVED,**
By the subscriber, in WOOD, between 2d and 3d streets,
**20** Bags GREEN COFFEE.
**15** Chests Y Hyson TEA, very superior

**IN STORE.**
Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder TEAS.
Old Java and best Havana COFFEE
A few bbls No 2, fine fat MACKEREL.
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, &c. &c.
Very superior SALLAD OIL, in bottles.
Best English MUSTARD; do.
Loaf and New-Orleans SUGARS.
Powder, Lead, Shot and Flints.
First quality Virginia Chewing TOBACCO.
Foreign & Domestic LIQUORS & WINES of 1st quality, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which are offered, *Wholesale & Retail* on pleasing terms.

R Bevan, Jr.
May 27—tf
☞Expected in a few days, a fresh supply of FRESH HERRING AND SHAD.

**ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH,**
Wood St. between First and Second Sts.
**MR. SCOTT**
EMBRACES this opportunity of informing the public, that having procured a large and commodious dwelling, he can now admit a few more young gentlemen as
**Boarders and Scholars.**
The course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit; to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society — For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy.—No boy above 16 years of age will be accepted as a Boarder *Tuition, Board, Washing and Mending*, $130 *per annum.*
April 1, 1825—1y.

**JOHN ALBREE,**
*South-West corner of Market St. and the Diamond,*
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
**Boots & Shoes,**
Selected expressly for and adapted to country retail trade, which will be sold at a small advance, for Cash or approved Credit.
Purchasers are invited to call and examine the assortment.
March 18—eotf.

**R. L. KEEN & Co.**
HAVE ON HAND
**Dry Goods,**
**GROCERIES, GLASSWARE,**
**Queens-Ware, Stationary,**
And a few dozen Thompson's
**BEST QUALITY SICKLES;**
Which they offer at very reduced prices, for
*CASH OR BARTER.*
Pittsburgh, June 3, 1825.

***BUILDING LOTS.***
**I HAVE LAID OFF EIGHT LOTS**
ON the west bank of the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburgh, 200 yards below the residence of Mr. William Robinson, Jr which I offer for sale. The Lots are 80 feet front, 240 feet deep, and a 20 feet Alley in the rear of the Lots.
The situation and beauty of these lots are unequalled in the vicinity. For particulars apply to the subscriber in the town of Allegheny.
John Scull.
May 27, 1825.—tf.

**Remedy for the Piles.**
THE Medicine now offered to the public, is one which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience; and in every instance where it has been fairly tried, it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases, the patients had been laboring under the disease for years, and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation, without permanent advantage. It is not (like those usually advertised) offered as a certain cure for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief, even in its worst forms, in a short time; and they themselves are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy Price 50 cents per box, with directions signed by the proprietor. Prepared and sold at
JAMES A. AUSTIN'S
Drug and Chemical Store, No. 273, North Third St. above Callowhill, Philadelphia.
The proprietor has appointed Dr. G. DAWSON, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, sole agent for the sale of this medicine in Pittsburgh.
P. S. A liberal discount will be allowed to storekeepers and others who purchase by the dozen.
June 17, 1825—4t.


**Mercer County, ss.**

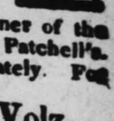
*The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the heirs and legal representatives of Robert Miller, late of Wolf Creek township, in said county, deceased.*

WHEREAS James E. Miller, son of the aforesaid Robert Miller, deceased, did prefer his petition to our Court of Common Pleas of said county, at May term, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, setting forth that a contract was made between him and his father, the said Robert Miller, deceased, in the lifetime of the said Robert Miller, that at his decease, all his property, both real and personal, after the payment of his debts, should become the absolute property of the petitioner, James E. Miller, in consideration that the said James E. Miller should live with and take care of the said Robert during his natural life, and also take care of and support Jane Miller, the wife of the said Robert Miller, during her natural life; all which the said James E. Miller avers that he has performed and is performing, and all which he is ready to prove by living witnesses; and praying the said Court that a subpœna might issue, directed to the heirs of the said Robert Miller, to appear, and show cause why commission should not issue, under the seal of the Court, for the purpose of examining the witnesses of the said James E. Miller, in perpetuam rei memoriam. You are therefore hereby notified, to be and appear before our Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Mercer, for the county of Mercer, the third Monday of August next, to show cause, if any you have, why a commission should not issue, according to the prayer of the petitioner. Witness the Honorable Henry Shippen, Esq at Mercer, the twentieth day of May, eighteen hundred and twenty-five. By the Court.
Wm. S. Rankin,
June 15, 1825—3t* *Prothonotary.*


**To My Creditors.**
TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, for the benefit of the Acts of Insolvency; that they have appointed the second Monday of July next, (being the 11th day,) for the hearing of the petitioner and his creditors, at the Court-House, in Greensburgh; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper.
**James Donnelly,**
*Miller and Distiller, Allegheny township,*
Westmoreland county, May 26 1825 [J 15.]

THE PITTSBURGH
**Manufacturing Association**
Have received on consignment, and offer for sale, 322 bundles Cane Poles, for Reed-Makers,
**SHUTTLES & REEDS,**
Machine Cards, Comb-Plate, and Card Cleaners.
**OLIVE OIL, in Bottles.**
CALF SKINS, OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.
May 13, 1825. tf.

**To be Rented,**
That very large and commodious
BRICK HOUSE,



SITUATED in the southwest corner of the Diamond, next door to General Patchell's. Possession can be given immediately. For particulars apply to
**Chas. L. Volz,**
*Wood Street.*
April 1—3mo.

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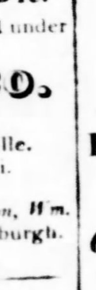

In Fourth near Market street.

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Three DWELLING HOUSES and STORE ROOMS, now finishing, at the corner of Market and Liberty streets.

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AND will attend to calls in any branch of the profession, at his shop, in Fourth street, between Market & Wood streets, one door east of the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

March 18, 1825

**To the Electors of Allegheny County**

FELLOW-CITIZENS, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

**County Commissioner,**

at the ensuing general election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages.

John Patterson,
*Late Clerk to Commissioners.*

Moon township, May 6, 1825.

We are authorized to state, that

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Is a candidate for the Office of

**SHERIFF**

*OF THE COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY.*

May 27, 1825—te.

**SHERIFFALTY.**

I offer myself a candidate for the office of

**Sheriff of Allegheny county.**

AT the ensuing general election, and will be thankful for the votes of my fellow citizens.

William Caven.

Versailles township, May 20, 1825 —tc.

**NOTICE.**

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the President and Managers of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, have assigned the proceeds of the tolls of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge, and all the real and personal property and effects of the said Company, for the payment of their debts, in the manner set forth in two instruments of writing, executed and bearing date the 9th day of October last past, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Bucks County, Pa. All persons having claims against the said President and Managers of the New Hope Delaware BridgeCompany, are hereby notified, that all such claims must be presented at the Office of the New-Hope Delaware Bridge Company, within twelve months from the 9th day of October last, or be excluded from the benefits of the said assignment, agreeable to a provision therein made.

The undersigned assignees will meet at the Office of the Company, at New-Hope, on the 1st Wednesday of every month, until the 9th October, 1825, for the purpose of receiving claims and transacting business under the said assignment.

JOHN C. PARRY, New Hope.
JOHN BUCKMAN,
No. 19, Sansom St. Philadelphia.
MAHLON K. TAYLOR,
Taylorsville, Bucks county,
*Assignees.*

Nov. 25, 1824. [Dec.3.190]

Edward J & Samuel A. Roberts,

**ATTORNEYS**

AND

***COUNSELLORS AT LAW.***

Have their Office in Fourth St

THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824—tf

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**CALEB LEE,**

***DRAPER AND TAILOR,***

HAS REMOVED to the Store Room lately occupied by S. A. Dubarry, in Market street, between Fourth street and the Diamond, where he is ready to attend to the orders of his customers as usual. He has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

**Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.**

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

He has formed a correspondence with some of the best shops in the city of Philadelphia, by which he will be furnished with the latest city fashions.

April 8, 1825—tf.

**WANTED,**

**Seven or Eight Journeymen TAILORS.**

☞None but good workmen need apply.

Caleb Lee.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

***MRS J C. BUTLER,***

In First Street, between Wood and Smithfield, IS prepared to accommodate a few individuals with PRIVATE BOARDING. The place is retired, pleasant, and convenient to business. The terms will be moderate, and every attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of her Boarders.

April 15, 1825—3m.

**Public Notice is Hereby Given,**

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1825—tf.

**CANNON.**

For Sale, at the Pittsburgh Foundry, a few handsome Six and Four Pounder

FIELD PIECES,

*AND BOAT SWIVELS.*

A M'Clurg.

June 17.—4t.

**NOTICE.**

HAVING agreed to teach the Seminary at Harmony, Butler county, the School is now ready to receive scholars, and having employed an English assistant, will teach the following branches at the following rates, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Reading, Writing & Arithmetic, per qr | $1 75 |
| Grammar, Geography, and Book Keeping, | 2 00 |
| The different branches of the Mathematics, | 3 00 |
| Latin, Greek, &c. | 4 00 |

A few young Ladies can be instructed in Grammar, Geography, &c in a private room.

Boarding is very low, and the place healthy. All kinds of produce will be taken for pay.

*References*—Samuel Power, Esq. Beaver.
Mr. William Hays, Pittsburgh.
John Gilmore, Esq. Butler.

James Campbell.

Harmony, June 15—3t

**Walter Fortune & Sons,**

SADDLE TREE MANUFACTURERS,

RETURN thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have had in their business, and hope from their industry and strict attention, to be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders. They have always on hand a large assortment of

**SADDLE-TREES,**

and will warrant them as good as can be manufactured in the United States, which they will sell low for cash or approved acceptances. They also carry on the BLACK and WHITE SMITH BUSINESS.

May 13—6mo.

**UNION CANAL LOTTERY,**

Seventeenth Class—New Series.

WILL be drawn on the 6th of July, 1825, and finished in a few minutes. Sixty numbers. Eight ballots to be drawn.

**Scheme.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $50,000 | is | $50,000 |
| 1 | 20,000 | | 20,000 |
| 1 | 10,000 | | 10,000 |
| 2 | 5,000 | | 10,000 |
| 1 | 4,720 | | 4,720 |
| 20 | 1,000 | | 20,000 |
| 30 | 500 | | 15,000 |
| 52 | 100 | | 5,200 |
| 156 | 50 | | 7,800 |
| 1248 | 20 | | 24,960 |
| 10608 | 10 | | 106,080 |
| 12,120 Prizes | $34,220 | | $273,760 |
| 22,000 Blanks | | | |

In this scheme, with eight drawn ballots there will be 56 prizes with three drawn numbers on them; 1,456 with two numbers on; and 10,608 with one number. Those tickets having none of the drawn numbers on them being blanks.

A considerable proportion of this lottery is put up in parcels of 20 tickets, embracing all the combination numbers, from 1 to 60, which parcels cannot draw less than $80, less the deduction of 15 per cent. with so many chances for the capital prizes.

**TICKETS $9 00,**

Halves $4 50 | Quarters $2 25

FOR SALE AT THE

**BOOKSTORE**

OF

**Eichbaum & Johnston,**

Market Street, between Second and Third Sts.

May 20, 1825

**E. MERRITT,**

**DENTIST,**

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of the City of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends making this city his residence. He has taken the front Room of the building now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Patterson, in Fourth between Market and Wood Streets; where he will be happy to render his professional services to such applicants as may honor him with their commands. From his experience in Setting Artificial Teeth, he flatters himself that he will receive a reasonable share of public patronage. All operations of the teeth performed with the greatest ease.

Will keep on hand a quantity of his celebrated DENTIFRICE, for polishing the teeth, and hardening the gums when spongy. This powder will restore bleeding gums to a healthy state, by its use, in a few day. Warranted free from acids or any thing that *tends* to destroy the enamel.

N. B Will be found at his room from eight until twelve in the morning—from two until six in the evening.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1825 —tf.

**Domestic Cotton Manufactures,**

BY WHOLESALE.

**JOHN M'ILROY**

HAS REMOVED from the Diamond into Market street, between First and Second streets, and has on hand a large assortment of his own Manufactures, such as 3-4 PLAIDS, 4-4 CHECKS; 3-4 ditto; Wilmington and Fancy STRIPES; Orange and Blue CHAMBRAYS; which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore; and all his colours he will warrant to be the best Indigo Blue Dyes; which he will sell low for cash or acceptances in this city. Also,

**2000lbs Cotton Yarn,**

From 5 to 10, on reasonable terms. Flour or Whiskey will be taken in exchange at cash prices.

May 20 —tf.

**Justices' Blanks**
**For sale at this Office.**

**Auction Sales.**

**DAVIS & HANSON,**

*AUCTIONEERS.*

Regular Sales on Mondays and Thursdays,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS,

*At the Corner of Front and Market Streets,*

AT NINE O'CLOCK, A. M.

A large and general assortment of

**DRY GOODS.**

AND AT THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

**Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Furniture, &c. &c.**

D. & H have on hand a large quantity of

**MERCHANDISE,**

Of almost every description, which they will dispose of at Private Sale, at Auction prices. They also attend to Commission Business generally, and will at all times, make liberal advances on consignments intended for public or private sale.

☞Consignments on which advances are made are insured against loss by fire.

May 27 1825.—6t.

THE CELEBRATED

**HAIR RESTORATIVE,**

AND

**Preservative Vegetable Cerate,**

Just received, and for sale by

Pettigrew, Horner & Clayland,

*Agents for the Proprietors*

At their Drug and Paint Warehouse, corner of Market and Third streets.

Pittsburgh, June 3.—6t

**CHEAP GOODS.**

**J. PATRICK & CO.**

HAVE on hand and offer for sale, at their Store in MARKET STREET, near Fifth,

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

**European, India, and Domestic**

**Dry Goods,**

**HARDWARE, CUTLERY,**

AND

**FANCY WARE,**

Looking Glasses, Leghorns, Queensware, by the crate, Groceries, Iron, Window Glass, Nails, &c.

All of which, notwithstanding the great advance on several descriptions of Goods, will be sold as low as any heretofore in the market, in exchange for Cash, Acceptances, or approved Country Produce. The attention of Country Merchants, and others wishing to purchase, is respectfully requested.

May 27, 1825 —6t.

**JUST RECEIVED,**

By the subscriber, in WOOD, between 2d and 3d streets,

**20** Bags GREEN COFFEE.
**15** Chests Y Hyson TEA, very superior

**IN STORE.**

Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder TEAS.
Old Java and best Havana COFFEE.
A few bbls No 2, fine fat MACKEREL.
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, &c &c.
Very superior SALLAD OIL, in bottles.
Best English MUSTARD, do.
Loaf and New-Orleans SUGARS.
Powder, Lead, Shot and Flints.
First quality Virginia Chewing TOBACCO.
Foreign & Domestic LIQUORS & WINES of 1st quality, together with a general assortment of GROCERIES, all of which are offered, *Wholesale & Retail* on

R Bevan, Jr.

May 27—tf

☞Expected in a few days, a fresh supply of FRESH HERRING AND SHAD.

**ACADEMY, PITTSBURGH,**

Wood St. between First and Second Sts.

**MR. SCOTT**

EMBRACES this opportunity of informing the public, that having procured a large and commodious dwelling, he can now admit a few more young gentlemen as

**Boarders and Scholars.**

The course of Education pursued in the Academy, is intended to furnish boys with a plentiful store of general, useful, and necessary knowledge; to unfold to them the true sources of learning; to introduce them to an acquaintance with the diversified objects of human pursuit; to enable them to choose a profession for themselves, and ultimately to fit them for Society —For these important purposes, Woodbridge's Geography, the Universal Preceptor, containing abstracts of 30 different branches of learning, Lavoisne's famous Atlas of History, Chronology, &c. &c. with books of Grammar, Rhetoric, practical and theoretical Geometry and Arithmetic, &c. have been introduced into the Academy.—No boy above 16 years of age will be accepted as a Boarder. *Tuition, Board, Washing and Mending*, $130 *per annum.*

April 1, 1825 —1y

**JOHN ALBREE,**

*South-West corner of Market St. and the Diamond,*

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

**Boots & Shoes,**

Selected expressly for and adapted to country retail trade, which will be sold at a small advance, for Cash or approved Credit.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine the assortment.

March 18—eotf.

**R. L. KEEN & Co.**

HAVE ON HAND

**Dry Goods,**

**GROCERIES, GLASSWARE, Queen's-ware, Stationary,**

And a few dozen Thumpston's

**BEST QUALITY SICKLES;**

Which they offer at very reduced prices, for

*CASH OR BARTER.*

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1825.

***BUILDING LOTS.***

**I HAVE LAID OFF EIGHT LOTS**

ON the west bank of the Allegheny River opposite Pittsburgh, 200 yards below the residence of Mr. William Robinson, Jr which I offer for sale. The Lots are 80 feet front, 240 feet deep, and a 20 feet Alley in the rear of the Lots.

The situation and beauty of these lots are unequalled in the vicinity. For particulars apply to the subscriber in the town of Allegheny.

John Scull.

May 27, 1825.—tf.

**Remedy for the Piles.**

THE Medicine now offered to the public, is one which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience; and in every instance where it has been fairly tried, it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases, the patients had been laboring under the disease for years, and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation, without permanent advantage. It is not (like those usually advertised) offered as a certain cure for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief, even in its worst forms, in a short time; and they themselves are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy. Price 50 cents per box, with directions signed by the proprietor. Prepared and sold at

JAMES A. AUSTIN'S

Drug and Chemical Store, No. 273, North Third St. above Callowhill, Philadelphia.

The proprietor has appointed Dr. G. DAWSON Wholesale and Retail Druggist, sole agent for the sale of this medicine in Pittsburgh.

P. S. A liberal discount will be allowed to storekeepers and others who purchase by the dozen.

June 17, 1825—4t.

**Mercer County, ss.**

*The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the heirs and legal representatives of Robert Miller, late of Wolf Creek township, in said county, deceased.*

WHEREAS James E. Miller, son of the aforesaid Robert Miller, deceased, did prefer his petition to our Court of Common Pleas of said county, at May term, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five, setting forth that a contract was made between him and his father, the said Robert Miller, deceased, in the lifetime of the said Robert Miler, that at his decease, all his property, both real and personal, after the payment of his debts, should become the absolute property of the petitioner, James E. Miller, in consideration that the said James E. Miller should live with and take care of the said Robert during his natural life, and also take care of and support Jane Miller, the wife of the said Robert Miller, during her natural life; all which the said James E. Miller avers that he has performed and is performing, and all which he is ready to prove by living witnesses; and praying the said Court that a subpœna might issue, directed to the heirs of the said Robert Miller, to appear, and show cause why commission should not issue, under the seal of the Court, for the purpose of examining the witnesses of the said James E. Miller, in perpetuam rei memoriam. You are therefore hereby notified, to be and appear before our Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Mercer, for the county of Mercer, the third Monday of August next, to show cause, if any you have, why a commission should not issue, according to the prayer of the petitioner. Witness the Honorable Henry Shippen, Esq at Mercer, the twentieth day of May, eighteen hundred twenty-five. By the Court.

Wm. S. Rankin,
*Prothonotary.*

June 15, 1825—3t*

**To My Creditors.**

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, for the benefit of the Acts of Insolvency: that they have appointed the second Monday of July next, (being the 11th day,) for the hearing of the petitioner and his creditors, at the Court-House, in Greensburgh; at which time and place you may attend, if you think proper.

James Donnelly,
*Miller and Distiller, Allegheny township.*

Westmoreland county, May 26 1825 [J 15.]

THE PITTSBURGH
**Manufacturing Association**

Have received on consignment, and offer for sale, 322 bundles Cane Poles, for Reed-Makers,

**SHUTTLES & REEDS,**

**Machine Cards, Comb-Plate, and Card Cleaners.**

**OLIVE OIL, in Bottles.**

CALF SKINS, OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

May 13, 1825. tf.

**To be Rented,**

That very large and commodious BRICK HOUSE,

SITUATED in the southwest corner of the Diamond, next door to General Patchell's.

Possession can be given immediately. For particulars apply to

Chas. L. Volz,
*Wood Street.*

April 1—3mo.

# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1825.


The editor of the Western Courier, printed at Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio, after informing his readers of the Canal Convention proposed to be held at Harrisburgh, in this state, in August next, adds the following interesting piece of intelligence:

"A number of gentlemen, who feel interested in the welfare and prosperity of this section of our state, have volunteered their services, and are now actively engaged in exploring the route for a Canal, from the Cuyahoga to Pittsburgh—and if possible, they intend to call the attention of Pennsylvania, to its important advantages, by laying the result of their observations before that convention while in session."

We have no doubt that much valuable information may be derived from the examination undertaken by the citizens of Portage County.

That a canal is practicable along the Beaver River, or creek, within this state, is well ascertained.—It may not be generally known or recollected, that an act was passed by our legislature in 1819, and is yet in force, authorizing the incorporation of "the Beaver Canal Company," the principal purpose of which is to make a canal, or ascending and descending slack water navigation, round the Beaver Falls. This act, which was brought forward in the Legislature by George Cochran, Esq. of this city, at that time a Representative from Beaver county, will expire, by its own limitation, on the 27th of January next, if the work be not previously commenced.

The trade carried on between this city and the north-eastern counties of Ohio, is very considerable. The cheese and ashes of the Reserve, are taken, in large quantities, in payment for articles manufactured here.

We are informed that during the high water, last spring, a great number of heavily laden boats descended the Mahoning Creek and Big Beaver, to the Falls of the latter, in perfect safety.

In consequence of a representation made by the citizens of Morgantown, Va. the Secretary of War has ordered a further examination to be made of the Cheat River route, for the Potomac and Ohio Canal. Capt. M'Neil of the Engineer Corps, was to commence an examination of the waters of Youghiogheny and Cheat Rivers on the 4th inst. and would be accompanied by a party of gentlemen from Morgantown.

*Water Power.*—It is stated that within 20 miles of Baltimore, semicircular, there is sufficient water power to drive 1,613,000 spindles, and that there are actually erected on those streams, 148 mills, exclusive of a number on the Little Gunpowder, not enumerated.

*Steam Power.*—Mr. Watson, lately from Scotland, has put into our hands the Glasgow Herald, dated the 25th of March last, in which we find a list of the Steam Engines in Glasgow and its Suburbs, amounting to the astonishing number of 166, owned by 144 proprietors, and equal in power to 2852 horses. This will give some idea of the manufactures of the place.

Governor Clinton has accepted the invitation of the Ohio Canal Commissioners to celebrate the Anniversary of Independence with them, on the Licking summit.

Grand Island, in the Niagara river, was sold in lots, at public sale, and brought $76,000. Mr. Noah, the Jew, editor of the National Advocate bought upwards of 1000 acres, affording the only two good sites for cities—one of them directly opposite the Grand Canal.

Preparations were made by the Bunker Hill Monument Association, to accommodate 4000 persons at their celebration dinner table. Tickets at $1 50.

Several persons have come to their death, since the commencement of the warm weather, in New-York and Philadelphia, by drinking cold water.

A premature interment was near taking place in New-York. While a hearse was in waiting, in the evening, for the removal of the body of a person supposed to have died in the morning, it was ascertained that the person was not dead.

A fellow, who several months ago escaped from a Boston prison in the seat of an unfinished sofa, has been taken up at Philadelphia and returned to his old quarters.

*The Indians.*—We are informed by John Johnston, agent for Indian Affairs, in a communication in the Columbus Gazette, that

"In pursuance of the orders of the War Department, Governor Cass attended lately at Wapaghkonetta for the purpose of purchasing out the Indians within the limits of Ohio. Invitation had been given to the Miamies, of Indiana, the Ottowas, Senecas, Miamies, Wayndotts and Shawanoes, in Ohio. The Miamies and Wayndotts would not attend; a few of the Ottowas and Senecas obeyed the call.—The whole of the Shawanoes were present. The Governor with his usual ability urged upon the Shawanoes the necessity of their removing out of the reach of the white settlements, to seek a home west of the Mississippi, where they could be gratified in the full enjoyment of their former habits; that the United States would provide them a country and guarantee the peaceable possession thereof. The Indians unanimously refused to sell and remove at this time. The proposition came too abrupt and unexpectedly upon them; their minds were not prepared for such an occurrence. There is no doubt they will in a few years be willing to move, and quite as soon as the wants of our population will call for the lands which they now occupy. Wapaghkonetta is on the principal upper branch of the Auglaize, is 50 miles north of Piqua, and 78 South of fort Meigs. It has been the principal settlement of the Shawanoes nation since the year 1785."

A singular and most unjustifiable policy, it seems to us, is pursued by our citizens and government towards the savage tribes who inhabit our frontier. While their lands are worthless, the greatest solicitude is manifested to instruct them in the principles of religion, and to impart to them the knowledge and habits of civilized life; but the moment their lands become valuable, by the proximity of our settlements, treaties are set on foot to induce them to sell us their homes, and remove farther into the wilderness, where, they are told, they can have greater range for hunting, and "*be gratified in the full enjoyment of their former habits.*" Can any thing more inconsistent and unjust be conceived? We first constrain them to adopt our opinions and modes of life, and then thrust them from our presence, from their own lands, and the scenes of their early associations, to pursue their old habits in a new and strange land!

The Editors of daily papers in New-York have resolved to exclude all cuts and heads to advertisements, exceeding one inch in length. This is an excellent rule, as they unnecessarily fill up a paper, and have become so common as to have lost their attraction to the reader of advertisements, the only object of their insertion. We wish our advertising community would conform to a similar arrangement. *Providence Jour.*

*Mr. Minclem,*—By inserting the following extract of a letter received from a gentleman who left Pittsburgh a short time ago, to join Mr. Owen's establishment on the Wabash, you will oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

"*New Harmony,* [illegible] 1825.

"DEAR SIR:—I do not keep all [illegible] olutions I make, or I should not now write to you; for I had determined, before I left Pittsburgh, not to write a word about this establishment for at least six months: but weak are our resolves, when circumstances oppose them. I will not pretend to give you an account of our situation, farther than to say, that with me all is astonishment. It is but a little month since the last of the Harmonians left this place, and it is now so filled that we scarcely know where to put those who arrive. Hundreds are still on the road, and we are now fitting up the cabins the Harmonians had deserted, for their reception.

"The schools are nearly organized; boarding houses established, smiths, carpenters, turners, &c all employed, and agriculture going on almost as well as though we had been here a twelvemonth. And this has been accomplished by one man, who has drawn together people from all points of the compass, various in habits and dispositions, to mix together like brethren and sisters.

"I am not yet a complete Harmonite, but I am beginning to think that I have caught some of Mr. Owen's spirit, for the more I see of the social system the more I wish it to succeed and the more I am convinced it will succeed; but whatever may be the fate of this establishment, its principles will never be lost, and if not suddenly, they will gradually bring about that change in society so ardently desired by its founder.

"Is it not food for reflection that whilst the world was convulsed by war—whilst all the energies of man were directed to the destruction of his fellows, that an individual should be preparing a system that should banish hatred and self interest and induce mankind to consider themselves as brethren.

"Harmony now presents to the world a novel and sublime spectacle—an assemblage of people met together to try to do the utmost good to each, and my hope is that we shall act as though the eyes of the world were upon us—for my part, I rejoice that I am among those who have so devoted themselves, and I feel confident that the laurels of Owen of New Lanark will be green when those of the destroyers of mankind will no more be remembered."

"*Right of Instruction.*" Three well written essays on this subject, have appeared in Niles' Weekly Register. We copy the first and second of these numbers into this day's paper, and shall give the third in our next. Mr. Niles, in introducing them, does not deny the right of the constituent to instruct the representative, but expresses the opinion, that if the instruction is in all cases to be imperative, the *oath* of the representative ought to be abolished. To show that cases have occurred in which the people, or a majority of them, have been wrong, he instances President Washington's proclamation of neutrality, and John Quincey Adams' vote upon the embargo. With respect to the latter he observes:

"In my opinion, the present President of the United States, when a member of the senate from the state of Massachusetts in 1809, furnished an example in his own person, of the rights and duties of a representative, which cannot be too highly esteemed; and as, perhaps, it was the first full and positive case of the kind that had occurred since the organization of the government, it possessed peculiar merits which were liberally and loudly acknowledged by the republicans of that period, and he was admired for his manly frankness by many who have not even yet forgiven his vote in favor of the measures then proposed by the administration, as necessary to the preservation of an honorable peace—Mr. Adams very well knew that the legislature of Massachusetts, and the people of the state itself, whose representative he was in the senate, were decidedly opposed to those measures; but he thought them rightful and expedient, and so promptly voted for them, because, if to be adopted at all, they would not admit of delay. But he had no sooner done this than he resigned his seat—that the legislature, on behalf of the state, might appoint a representative in the senate of the United States, a conscious discharge of whose duties would not conflict with his constituents. And, when we call to mind this remarkable proceeding of Mr. Adams, we cannot refrain from being induced to believe in the sincerity of his declaration made to the committee of the house of representatives in February last, when informed of his election, that, if his refusal to accept the trust delegated, could "give opportunity to the people to form and express, with a nearer approach to unanimity, the object of their preference," he would "not hesitate to decline the acceptance of the eminent charge," &c.

## "RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION."

*Hend* 19, 1825

SIR:—On presenting to you the enclosed essay on "the right of instruction," for publication, if you please, it is due to you, as well as to myself, to declare, that I have no personal motive or party feeling in the matter.

The discussion of the question is now proposed in order to obtain, if possible, an early and decisive expression of the public opinion upon the subject of it. Because, it is supposed, that the present is a very suitable time for the purpose; and that, such an expression of public opinion is essentially necessary to the domestic tranquility and happiness of the people of these states. Am I mistaken in the supposition? I think not.

The "factious" exercise of this right, whether it be real or imaginary, or whether exercised by "partisans," in or out of the state legislatures, has, already, in several instances, which it is not now thought necessary to mention, threatened the existence of the union, and shaken it to its centre. It has driven from the councils of the nation, some of the wisest and best men in it, and has deeply periled the high reputation and future usefulness of others. Are not these sufficient reasons why the "right" should be examined; and, if found to be defective, as well as dangerous, that the insidious clamor, of which we have lately heard so much, should be silenced by the general and audible expression of public opinion?

Permit me to add, that I am an ardent friend to the confederacy of the states—that I am decidedly in favor of the existing supremacy of the democratic principle in the composition of the constitution, and of the admirable system of representation, upon which it is founded—I am, therefore, and with great respect,

A Federal Democratic Republican.

H. NILES, *editor Weekly Register,*
*Baltimore, Md.*

## "RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION."

"*Have the people the right to instruct their representatives in congress?*"

It seems to me, that the answer to this question depends on the meaning of the word "instruct" by those who contend for the right.

Is it intended to mean, that the people have the right to communicate their thoughts and wishes upon any subject, of a public nature, to be voted upon by their representatives in congress, with a view to enlighten and convince their understandings, in regard to any particular or general interest connected therewith? If so, the right is indisputable.—It is founded in reason and in the constitution; and is more or less acted upon, in every session of congress.

But if it is intended to mean, that the people have the right to control the votes and proceedings of their representatives, by arbitrary instructions, and thereby to compel them to act contrary to their own views and opinions, upon "any subject whatever," it is clear to me that no such right exists; and further, that this pretended right is contrary to the principles and provisions of the constitution, and contrary to the moral principles and feelings of the people, for whose exclusive benefit it is pretended it is set up!

It will not be necessary to my purpose to commence the inquiry, as to the origin or existence of this right, of an earlier period of our history than that of the formation of the old federal constitution. It was virtually, though not specifically, recognised by that instrument, in the power reserved to each state, to "recall its delegates, or any of them, within the year, (the time for which they were appointed), and to send others in their stead for the remainder of the year"—Art. 5. It is supposed, that this provision could only have been intended to remedy incapacity or disobedience of instructions. It is not doubted that instructions were given, or that "recall" would have been the consequence and punishment of disobedience. The right is, therefore, admitted upon this constitutional evidence of the "power" to enforse it. It may be said that the right, here spoken of, was in the state legislatures and not in the people. But it should be recollected, that it was as well understood then, as it is now, that all political power is derived from the people; and that the people then had an indisputable right to instruct their state legislatures. It is not, therefore, to be supposed, that the legislatures usurped the power to call the convention to form the constitution, and to instruct that convention to make those legislatures the depositories of the people's right and power to appoint, instruct and recall their delegates to congress. Nor is it to be supposed that the people would have submitted to such usurpations.—It follows then, that the rights of appointment and recall, which constituted and enforced the right of instruction, exercised by the legislatures, must have been delegated by the people, which was in fact, and to all intents and purposes, the same as if they had been reserved and exercised by the people themselves. But it is supposed that this recognition of the right of instruction was considered as a strong objection to the old constitution; as tending to impair and lessen the independence and usefulness of members, and as being the medium through which the fiery and turbulent spirit of parties and factions might enter into and influence and control the councils of the nation; the deliberations of which, to be wise and salutary, should be perfectly free, especially from all party or local influence and control; and, therefore, it is supposed that the "right" was carefully and effectually guarded against, though not expressly so, in the formation of the present constitution.

This is inferred, 1st, from the ardent and powerful reasoning of the framers of the constitution, to shew the dangerous and fatal effects of parties and factions in confederated republics; and, of course, against the admission of any principle into the constitution which might serve as an inlet for party spirit into the congress of the United States—specimens of which reasoning may be seen in the "Federalist," No. 10, by Mr. Madison; and in general Washington's "farewell address" to the people of the United States.

I will here beg leave to observe, that, to those who have attentively read and considered those papers, and especially the "*farewell address,*" it must be a matter of surprise, as well as of mortification and regret, to see this right of instruction set up and insisted upon, as it now is, in opposition to the facts and reasonings contained in them.

My second inference is—from the fact of the entire omission of the principle, as well as of the provision of the 5th article of the old constitution, of "the power of recall:" It may be objected to this inference, that the omission was intended to "prohibit" the exercise of the "right" to the state legislatures, and reserve it to the people, agreeably to the principle of the provision of the 10th article of amendments to the constitution, that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people." But to this I answer, that "the powers delegated to the United States by the constitution," are full and complete; and that the very act of such delegation "prohibits" to the people, as well as to the legislatures of the states, all arbitrary powers, or rights, to interfere with or attempts to control, the exercise of the powers so delegated, in any way whatever.

My third inference is drawn from a well known fact, that a right, whether of an individual or a community, without the means to enforce it, is a mere nullity, and void of itself—and, therefore, it cannot be rationally supposed that, if the framers of the constitution had intended to "reserve," or even to *favor* the "right," they would have taken away, either from the people or the legislatures, the "power" to enforce it.

My fourth inference is—from the positive provision contained in the 6th section of the 1st article of the constitution—that, "for any speech or debate in either house, they, (the senators and representatives in congress), shall not be questioned in any other place." And, finally, from another positive provision in the constitution, that "congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the goverment for a redress of grievances"—See 1st art. of amendments.

Now, if members shall not be questioned *out* of the house, "for any speech or debate" in it, it seems to me to be extremely preposterous to suppose, that they may be "arbitrarily instructed" what they shall, or what they shall not, say or do, in the performance of their constitutional functions; or, that they are bound to obey such instructions;—besides, if the people have a right, arbitrarily "to *instruct* their representatives" in matters of legislation—what rational motive can be assigned for this constitutional provision to guard their right to "*Petition?*"

I think it is clearly shown, that the right of "arbitrary instruction," claimed by factionists for the people, is "contrary to the principles and provisions of the constitution," and therefore, that the representatives in congress are not, and cannot be, bound by such instructions. It follows, then, that they have the right to resist them. And I shall endeavor to show, in my next essay, that they are constitutionally and morally *bound* to do so.

In the meantime, it may be asked "have the people no right of control over the conduct of their representatives in congress?" I answer yes—they have the right of *enlightening* and convincing their understandings, by address or memorial, if they can: but if it should so happen, as it sometimes may, from inattention or improper motives in selecting them, that their representatives have not the capacity to be so instructed—or that they have not the candor or honesty to acknowledge conviction when they feel it, and to act accordingly—the people have the right to *elect others* to represent them. These are their only *rightful* means of control—and respect for themselves, in regard to those whom they have once honored with their confidence, as well as for *their own institutions*, should prevent them from ever attempting to use any other. These are amply sufficient for all the purposes of fair representation—and the use of any other, as the constitution now stands, would be contrary to all the known principles of *wise* and *equal* legislation.

I am, with great respect,

A Federal Democratic Republican.

## "RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION."

ESSAY, NO. II.

*April 22nd,* 1825.

SIR: It may be seen, in the essay of the 19th inst. that the pretended right of the people, to arbitrarily instruct their representatives in congress, is "contrary to the principles and provisions of the constitution of the United States."

It is assumed in that essay, that it is the moral and constitutional duty of every member of congress to resist every attempt to exercise such right—and that the right, in itself, is contrary to the moral principles and feelings of the people, for whom it is set up. And the purpose of this essay is to establish the truth of those assumed facts. To do this it will only be necessary to briefly examine the nature of the constitution, the nature of the oath of office it prescribes to members of congress, and consider them in connexion with the nature of this right of instruction.

It may be proper to remark, at the commencement of this examination, that, in this country, all political power is derived from the people. That, at the close of the revolutionary war, the people thought it necessary and proper to form a closer and stronger union of the states, upon the principle of "mutual concession and mutual dependence, for mutual benefits"—whereby "the common defence and general welfare" might be more effectually and permanently promoted and secured. That, to this end, it was found to be necessary to form a *general government*, to regulate and manage the general concerns of the union—and that the constitution is the written will of the people, or the article of agreement amongst them, as to the form and powers of the general government.

This article of agreement was deliberately entered into and solemnly ratified by the people, in the face of Heaven, and proclaimed by them to the world as the future and indissoluble bond of the union of the states. It is, therefore, called the "constitution of the United States"—it is called "the supreme law of the land," because it cannot be altered or amended by an ordinary act of legislation, like other laws—nor in any other manner than is pointed out by the people, in the constitution itself: because, no law, contrary to its provisions, can be binding on the people of the states; and because, all laws, made according to its provisions, are binding upon all the states, upon every citizen of the United States, and upon all others residing within the limits or jurisdiction thereof.

The constitution is composed of various parts, and *each* part is equal, in validity and force, to any *other* part of the constitution. These parts are composed of the several articles and sections contained in the constitution, and these articles describe the *form* of the general government, and of the several parts of which it is composed. They prescribe the powers and duties of all the parts in concert, and the separate and independent powers and duties of each particular branch or part, and, finally they describe and indicate the powers and rights reserved to the states respectively, or to the people of the several states.

The parts most in point for present examination, are those which delegate the powers of the United States, and those which reserve the powers and rights to the states respectively, or to the people. Is the act of *reservation*, by the constitution, of certain powers and rights to the states or to the people, a complete and sufficient guaranty for the full and exclusive exercise of those powers and rights, by the states or people, to whom they are so reserved? I think it is. And, if it be so, it must be admitted, that the act of *delegation*, by the constitution, of certain powers and rights to the United States and to the several branches or individuals of the government thereof, is a full and complete guaranty for the perfect and exclusive exercise of those powers and rights, by the United States, and the several branches and individuals of the government thereof, to whom they are so delegated.

Now, if the government of the United States, or any branch or individual of that government, should usurp, or arbitrarily control the exercise of the powers and rights *reserved* to the states or to the people—would not such usurpation or control, be a violation of the constitution? It is clear to me that it would—and, if so, it must be admitted that the usurpation, or arbitrary control by the states or the people, of the powers delegated to the United States, or to any branch or individual of the government thereof, would also be, and equally, a violation of the constitution. Because the authority and the instrument, by which the respective powers are *delegated* and *reserved*, are equal and the same; and because there is nothing in the *terms* or *purposes*, either of *reservation* or *delegation*, which makes the least distinction between, or gives the least preference to, the powers delegated and reserved. The intention of the constitution, then, was evidently this—that the powers delegated and the powers reserved, should be *separately* and *independently* exercised, by those to whom they were given and reserved, as the best means of promoting and securing "the common defence and general welfare" of the people of the United States.

It is not necessary to my purpose to go into a more minute examination of the "nature of the constitution," and I shall now proceed to examine the "nature of the oath" which it prescribes to members of congress.

This oath binds every member, to his *God* and to his *country*, "*to support the constitution.*" Now, "to support the constitution," as a whole, it must be supported in all its parts. Each member is, therefore, bound by his oath, "to support the constitution," in all its parts. That is, to equally guard each and every part, against all and every sort of violation—and against all attempts to violate them, from whatever quarter they may come, or by whomsoever they may be made—whether by the United States, or any branch or individual of the government thereof, upon the power or right *reserved* to the states or to the people—or whether by the states or the people, upon the powers and rights delegated to the United States, or any branch or individual of the government thereof. Hence, I infer that it is the moral and constitutional duty of every member of congress to resist every attempt to exercise the assumed right of "arbitrary instruction"—whether they proceed from the state legislatures, or from the people of the states.

If I am correct in this inference, it follows that the wilful neglect or omission of those duties, involves the crimes of moral perjury and treachery to the country. And, hence, I infer that any attempt to exercise the assumed "right of arbitrary instruction," must be "contrary to the moral principles and feelings of the people," in whose name it is set up. Because, I cannot suppose that there is a moral and reflecting man in the nation, whose principles and feelings would not revolt at the thought of being the author of such crimes—either by *lending* his name or influence to, or by *permitting* them to be used in such an attempt. And certain it is, that, by so doing, he would either, *force* his representative into the commission of such crimes, or else *compel* him to enter his solemn protest against such attempt, as an unconstitutional and corrupt act on the part of his constituents. He might, indeed, dress up his protest in more courtly and agreeable terms—but, disguise it as he might, it would still be the same.

It may be seen in this and the preceding essay, that I think with Mr. Clay, as to the futility of the *general* principle of the right. That is, as to the right of bodies or sections of the people, other and larger than those of congressional districts, to "arbitrarily instruct" their representatives in congress. It may also be seen, that I do not think with him as to the right of congressional districts to arbitrarily instruct their representatives. For, if I mistake him not, he admits the right and I dispute it. But I shall *particularly* examine his opinion, in this respect, in a future essay—and think I shall be able to show that it is not entirely correct. I am, with respect,

A Federal Democratic Republican.

There are in the American Presbyterian Church, 13 Synods, 82 Presbyteries, 1021 Ministers, 173 Licentiates, 193 candidates, 1639 Congregations; 8666 Communicants added last year in 761 Congregations, the rest did not report. There were in 439 congregations, 1709 adults baptised, and in 818, 9870 infants.

The receipt of $6185 79 is acknowledged by the Treasurer of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, during the month of May.—*Poulson,*

The Latter Day Luminary, of last month, contains a table of 191 Baptist Associations in the United States, embracing 3743 churches, in which there are 238,100 members, of whom 2577 are ordained or licensed ministers. During the past year, 13,057 persons have been added to the churches by baptism, according to the returns received, exclusive of forty-two associations, from which returns have not been received.

A forgery has been discovered on the Bank of Ireland to a large amount which was traced to Edward Hogan, a merchant, of Dublin, who had always borne a very fair character, was held in high estimation, and has an amiable wife and 12 children. He has as yet eluded the vigilance of the police, although a reward of 100*l.* is offered for his apprehension.

The Government of the Grand Duchy of Hesse has taken measures to check the spirit of emigration to America, which begins to degenerate into a real mania.

*From the Franklin (Missouri) Intelligencer, May 14.*

We have again the painful duty of recording additional murders and robberies of our fellow-citizens trading in the Mexican dominions. We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Mr. William Christian, (one of the company which left this place last spring for Santa Fe) to a gentleman of this town, dated Alexandria, Louisiana, March 30, which states that he left the vicinity of Santa Fe, on the first of November, taking the route by the Precetynorth, that being the nearest. When he had arrived within twelve miles of the Precetynorth, he was met by five Spaniards, at full speed, who related to him that a company of Americans had been defeated at that place, one of them killed and one wounded, and one Spaniard killed and five wounded, by the Camanche Indians. After receiving this information, he changed his course and went into the town of Precetynorth, where he ascertained that Captain GLENN OWEN, (a highly esteemed and respectable citizen of this county) was killed, and THOMAS DUDLEY, of Boon county, dangerously wounded, and one hundred and seventy mules and horses taken from the party by the Indians. Mr. C. finding it impossible to travel that route proceeded by the way of Durango, and after a long and fatiguing journey of nearly five months, arrived at Alexandria. He was to leave that place in a short time for Franklin, and upon his arrival we shall lay before our readers such additional particulars as he may possess.

By this unfortunate event, society is deprived of one of its most valuable members, and an amiable family of the best of men.

Experience has now tested the necessity of proceeding in large bodies, to and from the New Mexican Provinces. Those cowardly wretches will never attack a large party. So long as small companies continue to travel from that country, we shall be constantly pained by the recital of similar horrible outrages.

A company of about eighty persons left this place during the last week, for Santa Fe, with merchandise, for the purpose of trading with the inhabitants of the internal provinces of Mexico. A considerable number of wagons and other vehicles were taken by them. This party is composed principally of residents of this town and vicinity, although a number are from St. Louis and other parts of the state, and several from Kentucky. The determined perseverance with which our citizens pursue this trade, amidst every discouragement, is worthy of admiration; and we sincerely hope they may meet with the most ample success. No danger, we think, need be apprehended on the present occasion from the Indians; as, from a knowledge of the character of those composing the company for prudence and bravery, an attack would be repelled, and the assailants have cause to repent their temerity.

*From the Missouri Advocate, May 13.*

Among the acts of the last session of Congress is one for the continuation of the great national road from Washington city to the Capital of Missouri. In the original plan of this road, it was limited to the Mississippi river, but by the act of the last session it is to be continued to the capital of this state. The appropriation of this year is $160,000 of which 140,000 is to be expended in making the road from Wheeling on the Ohio, to Zanesville on the Muskingum, and $10 000 to be expended in locating it to the point of its termination. Commissioners for both objects have been appointed, and we think it probable that by fall we shall see them here. The completion of this road is an object of great importance to the people of the northwestern states, and we hail with satisfaction the law which provides for its continuance to the centre of Missouri. Taken in connexion with the road to New-Mexico, also authorized to be made at the last session, and the one now in existence from thence to the city of Mexico, it will exhibit the longest line of continued road which is to be seen on the face of the globe. Its length may be estimated from Washington city to the Capital of Missouri, 900 miles, thence to Santa Fe, 900 miles, thence to the city of Mexico, 1500, in all 3300 miles connecting the Capitals of the two greatest republics in the world, and the immediate Capitals of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, in the United States, and Santa Fe, Chihuahua, Durango, Sactecas, and San Louis Potosi, in the Republic of Mexico, realizing the prediction of Humbolt that the day would come when coaches would run from Philadelphia to the ancient seat of the empire of Montezuma.

*The Fur Trade.*—Our anxious wishes follow the expedition led by General Atkinson to the upper Missouri for the pacification of the Indians and the protection of our fur trade. The treaties of trade and friendship expected to be concluded by the General and Major O'Fallon, are among the measures of first rate importance for the people of Missouri. Our fur trade beyond the Mandan Villages is now lost to our citizens and monopolized by the British and the recovery of it will depend upon the success of the expedition which now ascends the river. The value of this trade is but little known in the United States.—Even in its present almost ruined state, when the rich region of the Rocky Mountains is monopolized by the British, it still affords a lucrative branch of commerce, and gives employment to a great number of citizens. The exports for the last year from this city were worth $27 ,000 and consisted of: Deer skins, pounds weight 250 000; Beaver fur, do. 25,000, Buffalo robes, number, 17,000; Bear skins, do. 8 000; Otter skins, do. 4,000; Raccoon, do. 25,000; Muskrat, do 81 000; Mink, do. 1,000; Cat, Fox & Wolf, do. 1,500; Marten & Fisher, do 400.

But while we look at this list with some degree of gratification, how much indignation it excites to see the amount taken by the British, a great part of which is obtained from our own territories. A late exposition of their trade shows it to be worth, one year with another, a million of dollars, and to consist of the following skins—Beaver, 120,000; Marten, 30,000; Muskrat, 20,000; Fox, 5,000; Otter, 4,000; Bear, 2 000; Mink, 2,000; Buffalo, 5,000; Lynx, 6,000; Wolf, 4,000; Elk, 1,000; Deer, 12,000.

In trading with the Indians within our territories, the British have the advantage of introducing their goods without payment of duties.—This is equal to 33½ per cent. When Capt. Pike was at the head of the Mississippi in 1804, he ascertained that we lost $26,000 duties annually by smuggling on that frontier. The amount must be much greater at this time on the Upper Missouri. A military post at the Yellow Stone would more than save the difference of price in subsisting it, by preventing smuggling as now done up the Columbia river. The British ships enter the mouth of that river, and send their goods up to the mountains, and transport their furs back upon the same route to China. Hence another reason for establishing a military post and naval station at the mouth of the Columbia. The interest of the Fur Trade alone requires that St. Louis should be made a port of entry. *Ib.*

*A profitable law suit.*—A suit was decided at the Supreme Court in Halifax, N. C. this spring, in which the plantiff recovered a verdict of one dollar. It had been pending *fifteen* years, and the costs against the defendant amounted to $2000, exclusive of lawyers fees on both sides.

# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1825.


The editor of the Western Courier, printed at Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio, after informing his readers of the Canal Convention proposed to be held at Harrisburgh, in this state, in August next, adds the following interesting piece of intelligence:

"A number of gentlemen, who feel interested in the welfare and prosperity of this section of our state, have volunteered their services, and are now actively engaged in exploring the route for a Canal, from the Cuyahoga to Pittsburgh—and if possible, they intend to call the attention of Pennsylvania, to its important advantages, by laying the result of their observations before that convention while in session."

We have no doubt that much valuable information may be derived from the examination undertaken by the citizens of Portage County.

That a canal is practicable along the Beaver River, or creek, within this state, is well ascertained.—It may not be generally known or recollected, that an act was passed by our legislature in 1819, and is yet in force, authorizing the incorporation of "the Beaver Canal Company," the principal purpose of which is to make a canal, or ascending and descending slack water navigation, round the Beaver Falls. This act, which was brought forward in the Legislature by George Cochran, Esq. of this city, at that time a Representative from Beaver county, will expire, by its own limitation, on the 27th of January next, if the work be not previously commenced.

The trade carried on between this city and the north-eastern counties of Ohio, is very considerable. The cheese and ashes of the Reserve, are taken, in large quantities, in payment for articles manufactured here.

We are informed that during the high water, last spring, a great number of heavily laden boats descended the Mahoning Creek and Big Beaver, to the Falls of the latter, in perfect safety.

In consequence of a representation made by the citizens of Morgantown, Va. the Secretary of War has ordered a further examination to be made of the Cheat River route, for the Potomac and Ohio Canal. Capt. M'Neil of the Engineer Corps, was to commence an examination of the waters of Youghiogheny and Cheat Rivers on the 4th inst. and would be accompanied by a party of gentlemen from Morgantown.

*Water Power.*—It is stated that within 20 miles of Baltimore, semicircular, there is sufficient water power to drive 1,613,000 spindles, and that there are actually erected on those streams, 148 mills, exclusive of a number on the Little Gunpowder, not enumerated.

*Steam Power.*—Mr. Watson, lately from Scotland, has put into our hands the Glasgow Herald, dated the 25th of March last, in which we find a list of the Steam Engines in Glasgow and its Suburbs, amounting to the astonishing number of 166, owned by 144 proprietors, and equal in power to 2852 horses. This will give some idea of the manufactures of the place.

Governor Clinton has accepted the invitation of the Ohio Canal Commissioners to celebrate the Anniversary of Independence with them, on the Licking summit.

Grand Island, in the Niagara river, was sold in lots, at public sale, and brought $76,000. Mr. Noah, the Jew, editor of the National Advocate bought upwards of 1000 acres, affording the only two good sites for cities—one of them directly opposite the Grand Canal.

Preparations were made by the Bunker Hill Monument Association, to accommodate 4000 persons at their celebration dinner table. Tickets at $1 50.

Several persons have come to their death, since the commencement of the warm weather, in New-York and Philadelphia, by drinking cold water.

A premature interment was near taking place in New-York. While a hearse was in waiting, in the evening, for the removal of the body of a person supposed to have died in the morning, it was ascertained that the person was not dead.

A fellow, who several months ago escaped from a Boston prison in the seat of an unfinished sofa, has been taken up at Philadelphia and returned to his old quarters.

*The Indians.*—We are informed by John Johnston, agent for Indian Affairs, in a communication in the Columbus Gazette, that

"In pursuance of the orders of the War Department, Governor Cass attended lately at Wapaghkonetta for the purpose of purchasing out the Indians within the limits of Ohio. Invitation had been given to the Miamies, of Indiana, the Ottowas, Senecas, Miamies, Wayndotts and Shawanoes, in Ohio. The Miamies and Wayndotts would not attend; a few of the Ottowas and Senecas obeyed the call.—The whole of the Shawanoes were present. The Governor with his usual ability urged upon the Shawanoes the necessity of their removing out of the reach of the white settlements, to seek a home west of the Mississippi, where they could be gratified in the full enjoyment of their former habits; that the United States would provide them a country and guarantee the peaceable possession thereof. The Indians unanimously refused to sell and remove at this time. The proposition came too abrupt and unexpectedly upon them; their minds were not prepared for such an occurrence. There is no doubt they will in a few years be willing to move, and quite as soon as the wants of our population will call for the lands which they now occupy. Wapaghkonetta is on the principal upper branch of the Auglaize, is 80 miles north of Piqua, and 78 South of fort Meigs. It has been the principal settlement of the Shawanoes nation since the year 1785."

A singular and most unjustifiable policy, it seems to us, is pursued by our citizens and government towards the savage tribes who inhabit our frontier. While their lands are worthless, the greatest solicitude is manifested to instruct them in the principles of religion, and to impart to them the knowledge and habits of civilized life; but the moment their lands become valuable, by the proximity of our settlements, treaties are set on foot to induce them to sell us their homes, and remove farther into the wilderness, where, they are told, they can have greater range for hunting, and "*be gratified in the full enjoyment of their former habits.*" Can any thing more inconsistent and unjust be conceived? We first constrain them to adopt our opinions and modes of life, and then thrust them from our presence, from their own lands, and the scenes of their early associations, to pursue their old habits in a new and strange land!

The Editors of daily papers in New-York have resolved to exclude all cuts and heads to advertisements, exceeding one inch in length. This is an excellent rule, as they unnecessarily fill up a paper, and have become so common as to have lost their attraction to the reader of advertisements, the only object of their insertion. We wish our advertising community would conform to a similar arrangement.

*Providence Jour.*

*Mr. Maclean,*—By inserting the following extract of a letter received from a gentleman who left Pittsburgh a short time ago, to join Mr. Owen's establishment on the Wabash, you will oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

"*New Harmony,* 2[illegible] 1825.

"DEAR SIR:—I do not keep all [illegible]olutions I make, or I should not now write to you; for I had determined, before I left Pittsburgh, not to write a word about this establishment for at least six months: but weak are our resolves, when circumstances oppose them. I will not pretend to give you an account of our situation, farther than to say, that with me all is astonishment. It is but a little month since the last of the Harmonians left this place, and it is now so filled that we scarcely know where to put those who arrive. Hundreds are still on the road, and we are now fitting up the cabins the Harmonians had deserted, for their reception.

"The schools are nearly organized; boarding houses established, smiths, carpenters, turners, &c all employed, and agriculture going on almost as well as though we had been here a twelvemonth. And this has been accomplished by one man, who has drawn together people from all points of the compass, various in habits and dispositions, to mix together like brethren and sisters.

"I am not yet a complete Harmonite, but I am beginning to think that I have caught some of Mr. Owen's spirit, for the more I see of the social system the more I wish it to succeed and the more I am convinced it will succeed; but whatever may be the fate of this establishment, its principles will never be lost, and if not suddenly, they will gradually bring about that change in society so ardently desired by its founder.

"Is it not food for reflection that whilst the world was convulsed by war—whilst all the energies of man were directed to the destruction of his fellows, that an individual should be preparing a system that should banish hatred and self interest and induce mankind to consider themselves as brethren

"Harmony now presents to the world a novel and sublime spectacle—an assemblage of people met together to try to do the utmost good to each, and my hope is that we shall act as though the eyes of the world were upon us—for my part, I rejoice that I am among those who have so devoted themselves, and I feel confident that the laurels of Owen of New Lanark will be green when those of the destroyers of mankind will no more be remembered."

*"Right of Instruction."* Three well written essays on this subject, have appeared in Niles' Weekly Register. We copy the first and second of these numbers into this day's paper, and shall give the third in our next. Mr. Niles, in introducing them, does not deny the right of the constituent to instruct the representative, but expresses the opinion, that if the instruction is in all cases to be imperative, the *oath* of the representative ought to be abolished. To show that cases have occurred in which the people, or a majority of them, have been wrong, he instances President Washington's proclamation of neutrality, and John Quincey Adams' vote upon the embargo. With respect to the latter he observes:

"In my opinion, the present President of the United States, when a member of the senate from the state of Massachusetts in 1809, furnished an example in his own person, of the rights and duties of a representative, which cannot be too highly esteemed; and as, perhaps, it was the first full and positive case of the kind that had occurred since the organization of the government, it possessed peculiar merits which were liberally and loudly acknowledged by the republicans of that period and he was admired for his manly frankness by many who have not even yet forgiven his vote in favor of the measures then proposed by the administration, as necessary to the preservation of an honorable peace—Mr. Adams very well knew that the legislature of Massachusetts, and the people of the state itself, whose representative he was in the senate, were decidedly opposed to those measures; but he thought them rightful and expedient, and so promptly voted for them, because, if to be adopted at all, they would not admit of delay. But he had no sooner done this than he resigned his seat—that the legislature, on behalf of the state, might appoint a representative in the senate of the United States, a conscious discharge of whose duties would not conflict with his constituents. And, when we call to mind this remarkable proceeding of Mr. Adams, we cannot refrain from being induced to believe in the sincerity of his declaration made to the committee of the house of representatives in February last, when informed of his election, that, if his refusal to accept the trust delegated, could "give opportunity to the people to form and express, with a nearer approach to unanimity, the object of their preference," he would "not hesitate to decline the acceptance of the eminent charge," &c.

## "RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION."

*April* 19, 1825.

SIR:—On presenting to you the enclosed essay on "the right of instruction," for publication, if you please, it is due to you, as well as to myself, to declare, that I have no personal motive or party feeling in the matter.

The discussion of the question is now proposed in order to obtain, if possible, an early and decisive expression of the public opinion upon the subject of it. Because, it is supposed, that the present is a very suitable time for the purpose; and that, such an expression of public opinion is essentially necessary to the domestic tranquility and happiness of the people of these states. Am I mistaken in the supposition? I think not.

The "factious" exercise of this right, whether it be real or imaginary, or whether exercised by "partisans," in or out of the state legislatures, has, already, in several instances, which it is not now thought necessary to mention, threatened the existence of the union, and shaken it to its centre. It has driven from the councils of the nation, some of the wisest and best men in it, and has deeply periled the high reputation and future usefulness of others. Are not these sufficient reasons why the "right" should be examined; and, if found to be defective, as well as dangerous, that the insidious clamor, of which we have lately heard so much, should be silenced by the general and audible expression of public opinion?

Permit me to add, that I am an ardent friend to the confederacy of the states—that I am decidedly in favor of the existing supremacy of the democratic principle in the composition of the constitution, and of the admirable system of representation, upon which it is founded—I am, therefore, and with great respect,

A Federal Democratic Republican.

H. NILES, *editor Weekly Register,*
*Baltimore, Md.*

### "RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION."

"*Have the people the right to instruct their representatives in congress?*"

It seems to me, that the answer to this question depends on the meaning of the word "instruct" by those who contend for the right.

Is it intended to mean, that the people have the right to communicate their thoughts and wishes upon any subject, of a public nature, to be voted upon by their representatives in congress, with a view to enlighten and convince their understandings, in regard to any particular or general interest connected therewith? If so, the right is indisputable.—It is founded in reason and in the constitution; and is more or less acted upon, in every session of congress.

But if it is intended to mean, that the people have the right to control the votes and proceedings of their representatives, by arbitrary instructions, and thereby to compel them to act contrary to their own views and opinions, upon "any subject whatever," it is clear to me that no such right exists; and further, that this pretended right is contrary to the principles and provisions of the constitution, and contrary to the moral principles and feelings of the people, for whose exclusive benefit it is pretended it is set up!

I will not be necessary to my purpose to commence the inquiry, as to the origin or existence of this right, at an earlier period of our history than that of the formation of the old federal constitution. It was virtually, though not specifically, recognised by that instrument, in the power reserved to each state, to "recall its delegates, or any of them, within the year, (the time for which they were appointed), and to send others in their stead for the remainder of the year"—Art. 5. It is supposed, that this provision could only have been intended to remedy incapacity or disobedience of instructions. It is not doubted that instructions were given, or that "recall" would have been the consequence and punishment of disobedience. The right is, therefore, admitted upon this constitutional evidence of the "power" to enforce it. It may be said that the right, here spoken of, was in the state legislatures and not in the people. But it should be recollected, that it was as well understood then, as it is now, that all political power is derived from the people; and that the people then had an indisputable right to instruct their state legislatures. It is not, therefore, to be supposed, that the legislatures usurped the power to call the convention to form the constitution, and to instruct that convention to make those legislatures the depositories of the people's right and power to appoint, instruct and recall their delegates to congress. Nor is it to be supposed that the people would have submitted to such usurpations.—It follows then, that the rights of appointment and recall, which constituted and enforced the right of instruction, exercised by the legislatures, must have been delegated by the people, which was in fact, and to all intents and purposes, the same as if they had been reserved and exercised by the people themselves. But it is supposed that this recognition of the right of instruction was considered as a strong objection to the old constitution; as tending to impair and lessen the independence and usefulness of members, and as being the medium through which the fiery and turbulent spirit of parties and factions might enter into and influence and control the councils of the nation; the deliberations of which, to be wise and salutary, should be perfectly free, especially from all party or local influence and control; and, therefore, it is supposed that the "right" was carefully and effectually guarded against, though not expressly so, in the formation of the present constitution.

This is inferred, 1st, from the ardent and powerful reasoning of the framers of the constitution, to shew the dangerous and fatal effects of parties and factions in confederated republics; and, of course, against the admission of any principle into the constitution which might serve as an inlet for party spirit into the congress of the United States—specimens of which reasoning may be seen in the "Federalist," No. 10, by Mr. Madison; and in general Washington's "farewell address" to the people of the United States.

I will here beg leave to observe, that, to those who have attentively read and considered those papers, and especially the "*farewell address,*" it must be a matter of surprise, as well as of mortification and regret, to see this right of instruction set up and insisted upon, as it now is, in opposition to the facts and reasonings contained in them.

My second inference is—from the fact of the entire omission of the principle, as well as of the provision of the 5th article of the old constitution, of "the power of recall:" It may be objected to this inference, that the omission was intended to "prohibit" the exercise of the "right" to the state legislatures, and reserve it to the people, agreeably to the principle of the provision of the 10th article of amendments to the constitution, that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people." But to this I answer, that "the powers delegated to the United States by the constitution," are full and complete; and that the very act of such delegation "prohibits" to the people, as well as to the legislatures of the states, all arbitrary powers, or rights, to interfere with or attempts to control, the exercise of the powers so delegated, in any way whatever.

My third inference is drawn from a well known fact, that a right, whether of an individual or a community, without the means to enforce it, is a mere nullity, and void of itself—and, therefore, it cannot be rationally supposed that, if the framers of the constitution had intended to "reserve," or even to *favor* the "right," they would have taken away, either from the people or the legislatures, the "power" to enforce it.

My fourth inference is—from the positive provision contained in the 6th section of the 1st article of the constitution—that, "for any speech or debate in either house, they, (the senators and representatives in congress), shall not be questioned in any other place." And, finally, from another positive provision in the constitution, that "congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the goverment for a redress of grievances"—See 1st art. of amendments.

Now, if members shall not be questioned *out* of the house, "for any speech or debate" in it, it seems to me to be extremely preposterous to suppose, that they may be "arbitrarily instructed" what they shall, or what they shall not, say or do, in the performance of their constitutional functions; or, that they are bound to obey such instructions;—besides, if the people have a right, arbitrarily "to *instruct* their representatives" in matters of legislation—what rational motive can be assigned for this constitutional provision to guard their right to "*Petition?*"

I think it is clearly shown, that the right of "arbitrary instruction," claimed by factionists for the people, is "contrary to the principles and provisions of the constitution," and therefore, that the representatives in congress are not, and cannot be, bound by such instructions. It follows, then, that they have the right to resist them. And I shall endeavor to show, in my next essay, that they are constitutionally and morally *bound* to do so.

In the meantime, it may be asked "have the people no right of control over the conduct of their representatives in congress?" I answer yes—they have the *right* of *enlightening* and convincing their understandings, by address or memorial, if they can: but if it should so happen, as it sometimes may, from inattention or improper motives in selecting them, that their representatives have not the capacity to be so instructed—or that they have not the candor or honesty to acknowledge conviction when they feel it, and to act accordingly—the people have the right to *elect others* to represent them. These are their only *rightful* means of control—and respect for themselves, in regard to those whom they have once honored with their confidence, as well as for *their own institutions*, should prevent them from ever attempting to use any other. These are amply sufficient for all the purposes of fair representation—and the use of any other, as the constitution now stands, would be contrary to all the known principles of *wise* and *equal* legislation.

I am, with great respect,

A Federal Democratic Republican.

### "RIGHT OF INSTRUCTION."

ESSAY, NO. II.

*April 22nd,* 1825.

SIR: It may be seen, in the essay of the 19th inst. that the pretended right of the people, to arbitrarily instruct their representatives in congress, is "contrary to the principles and provisions of the constitution of the United States."

It is assumed in that essay, that it is the moral and constitutional duty of every member of congress to resist every attempt to exercise such right—and that the right, in itself, is contrary to the moral principles and feelings of the people, for whom it is set up. And the purpose of this essay is to establish the truth of those assumed facts. To do this it will only be necessary to briefly examine the nature of the constitution, the nature of the oath of office it prescribes to members of congress, and consider them in connexion with the nature of this right of instruction.

It may be proper to remark, at the commencement of this examination, that, in this country, all political power is derived from the people. That, at the close of the revolutionary war, the people thought it necessary and proper to form a closer and stronger union of the states, upon the principle of "mutual concession and mutual dependence, for mutual benefits"—whereby "the common defence and general welfare" might be more effectually and permanently promoted and secured. That, to this end, it was found to be necessary to form a *general government*, to regulate and manage the general concerns of the union—and that the constitution is the written will of the people, or the article of agreement amongst them, as to the form and powers of the general government.

This article of agreement was deliberately entered into and solemnly ratified by the people, in the face of Heaven, and proclaimed by them to the world as the future and indissoluble bond of the union of the states. It is, therefore, called the "constitution of the United States"—It is called "the supreme law of the land," because it cannot be altered or amended by an ordinary act of legislation, like other laws—nor in any other manner than is pointed out by the people, in the constitution itself: because, no law, contrary to its provisions, can be binding on the people of the states; and because, all laws, made according to its provisions, are binding upon all the states, upon every citizen of the United States, and upon all others residing within the limits or jurisdiction thereof.

The constitution is composed of various parts, and *each* part is equal, in validity and force, to any *other* part of the constitution. These parts are composed of the several articles and sections contained in the constitution, and these articles describe the *form* of the general government, and of the several parts of which it is composed. They prescribe the powers and duties of all the parts in concert, and the separate and independent powers and duties of each particular branch or part, and, finally they describe and indicate the powers and rights reserved to the states respectively, or to the people of the several states.

The parts most in point for present examination, are those which delegate the powers of the United States, and those which reserve the powers and rights to the states respectively, or to the people. Is the act of *reservation*, by the constitution, of certain powers and rights to the states or to the people, a complete and sufficient guaranty for the full and exclusive exercise of those powers and rights, by the states or people, to whom they are so reserved? I think it is. And, if it be so, it must be admitted, that the act of *delegation*, by the constitution, of certain powers and rights to the United States and to the several branches or individuals of the government thereof, is a full and complete guaranty for the perfect and exclusive exercise of those powers and rights, by the United States, and the several branches and individuals of the government thereof, to whom they are so delegated.

Now, if the government of the United States, or any branch or individual of that government, should usurp, or arbitrarily control the exercise of the powers and rights *reserved* to the states or to the people—would not such usurpation or control, be a violation of the constitution? It is clear to me that it would—and, if so, it must be admitted that the usurpation, or arbitrary control by the states or the people, of the powers delegated to the United States, or to any branch or individual of the government thereof, would also be, and equally, a violation of the constitution. Because the authority and the instrument, by which the respective powers are *delegated* and *reserved*, are equal and the same; and because there is nothing in the *terms* or *purposes*, either of *reservation* or *delegation*, which makes the least distinction between, or gives the least preference to, the powers delegated and reserved. The intention of the constitution, then, was evidently this—that the powers delegated and the powers reserved, should be *separately* and *independently* exercised, by those to whom they were given and reserved, as the best means of promoting and securing "the common defence and general welfare" of the people of the United States.

It is not necessary to my purpose to go into a more minute examination of the "nature of the constitution," and I shall now proceed to examine the "nature of the oath" which it prescribes to members of congress.

This oath binds every member, to his *God* and to his *country*, "*to support the constitution.*" Now, "to support the constitution," as a whole, it must be supported in all its parts. Each member is, therefore, bound by his oath, "to support the constitution," in all its parts. That is, to equally guard each and every part, against all and every sort of violation—and against all attempts to violate them, from whatever quarter they may come, or by whomsoever they may be made—whether by the United States, or any branch or individual of the government thereof, upon the power or right *reserved* to the states or to the people—or whether by the states or the people, upon the powers and rights delegated to the United States, or any branch or individual of the government thereof. Hence, I infer that it is the moral and constitutional duty of every member of congress to resist every attempt to exercise the assumed "right of arbitrary instruction," must be "contrary to the moral principles and feelings of the people," in whose name it is set up. Because, I cannot suppose that there is a moral and reflecting man in the nation, whose principles and feelings would not revolt at the thought of being the author of such crimes—either by *lending* his name or influence to, or by *permitting* them to be used in such an attempt. And certain it is, that, by so doing, he would either, *force* his representative into the commission of such crimes, or else *compel* him to enter his solemn protest against such attempt, as an unconstitutional and corrupt act on the part of his constituents. He might, indeed, dress up his protest in more courtly and agreeable terms—but, disguise it as he might, it would still be the same.

It may be seen in this and the preceding essay, that I think with Mr. Clay, as to the futility of the *general* principle of the right. That is, as to the right of bodies or sections of the people, other and larger than those of congressional districts, to "arbitrarily instruct" their representatives in congress. It may also be seen, that I do not think with him as to the right of congressional districts to arbitrarily instruct their representatives. For, if I mistake him not, he admits the right and I dispute it. But I shall *particularly* examine his opinion, in this respect, in a future essay—and think I shall be able to show that it is not entirely correct. I am, with respect,

A Federal Democratic Republican.

There are in the American Presbyterian Church, 13 Synods, 82 Presbyteries, 1021 Ministers, 173 Licentiates, 193 candidates, 1639 Congregations; 8666 Communicants added last year in 761 Congregations, the rest did not report. There were in 439 congregations, 1709 adults baptised, and in 818, 9870 infants.

The receipt of $6185 79 is acknowledged by the Treasurer of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, during the month of May.—*Poulson,*

The Latter Day Luminary, of last month, contains a table of 191 Baptist Associations in the United States, embracing 3743 churches, in which there are 238,100 members, of whom 2577 are ordained or licensed ministers. During the past year, 13,057 persons have been added to the churches by baptism, according to the returns received, exclusive of forty-two associations, from which returns have not been received.

A forgery has been discovered on the Bank of Ireland to a large amount which was traced to Edward Hogan, a merchant, of Dublin, who had always borne a very fair character, was held in high estimation, and has an amiable wife and 12 children. He has as yet eluded the vigilance of the police, although a reward of 100*l.* is offered for his apprehension.

The Government of the Grand Duchy of Hesse has taken measures to check the spirit of emigration to America, which begins to degenerate into a real mania.

*From the Franklin (Missouri) Intelligencer, May 14.*

We have again the painful duty of recording additional murders and robberies of our fellow-citizens trading in the Mexican dominions. We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Mr. William Christian, (one of the company which left this place last spring for Santa Fe) to a gentleman of this town, dated Alexandria, Louisiana, March 30, which states that he left the vicinity of Santa Fe, on the first of November, taking the route by the Precetynorth, that being the nearest. When he had arrived within twelve miles of the Precetynorth, he was met by five Spaniards, at full speed, who related to him that a company of Americans had been defeated at that place, one of them killed and one wounded, and one Spaniard killed and five wounded, by the Camanche Indians. After receiving this information, he changed his course and went into the town of Precetynorth, where he ascertained that Captain GLENN OWEN, (a highly esteemed and respectable citizen of this county) was killed, and THOMAS DUDLEY, of Boon county, dangerously wounded, and one hundred and seventy mules and horses taken from the party by the Indians. Mr. C. finding it impossible to travel that route proceeded by the way of Durango, and after a long and fatiguing journey of nearly five months, arrived at Alexandria. He was to leave that place in a short time for Franklin, and upon his arrival we shall lay before our readers such additional particulars as he may possess.

By this unfortunate event, society is deprived of one of its most valuable members, and an amiable family of the best of men.

Experience has now tested the necessity of proceeding in large bodies, to and from the New Mexican Provinces. Those cowardly wretches will never attack a large party. So long as small companies continue to travel from that country, we shall be constantly pained by the recital of similar horrible outrages.

A company of about eighty persons left this place during the last week, for Santa Fe, with merchandise, for the purpose of trading with the inhabitants of the internal provinces of Mexico. A considerable number of wagons and other vehicles were taken by them. This party is composed principally of residents of this town and vicinity, although a number are from St. Louis and other parts of the state, and several from Kentucky. The determined perseverance with which our citizens pursue this trade, amidst every discouragement, is worthy of admiration; and we sincerely hope they may meet with the most ample success. No danger, we think, need be apprehended on the present occasion from the Indians; as, from a knowledge of the character of those composing the company for prudence and bravery, an attack would be repelled, and the assailants have cause to repent their temerity.

*From the Missouri Advocate, May 13.*

Among the acts of the last session of Congress is one for the continuation of the great national road from Washington city to the Capital of Missouri. In the original plan of this road, it was limited to the Mississippi river, but by the act of the last session it is to be continued to the capital of this state. The appropriation of this year is $160,000 of which 140,000 is to be expended in making the road from Wheeling on the Ohio, to Zanesville on the Muskingum, and $10 000 to be expended in locating it to the point of its termination. Commissioners for both objects have been appointed, and we think it probable that by fall we shall see them here. The completion of this road is an object of great importance to the people of the northwestern states, and we hail with satisfaction the law which provides for its continuance to the centre of Missouri. Taken in connexion with the road to New Mexico, also authorized to be made at the last session, and the one now in existence from thence to the city of Mexico, it will exhibit the longest line of continued road which is to be seen on the face of the globe. Its length may be estimated from Washington city to the Capital of Missouri, 900 miles, thence to Santa Fe, 900 miles, thence to the city of Mexico, 1500, in all 3300 miles connecting the Capitals of the two greatest republics in the world, and the immediate Capitals of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, in the United States, and Santa Fe Chihuahua, Durango, Sactecas, and San Louis Potosi, in the Republic of Mexico, realizing the prediction of Humbolt that the day would come when coaches would run from Philadelphia to the ancient seat of the empire of Montezuma.

*The Fur Trade.*—Our anxious wishes follow the expedition led by General Atkinson to the upper Missouri for the pacification of the Indians and the protection of our fur trade. The treaties of trade and friendship expected to be concluded by the General and Major O'Fallon, are among the measures of first rate importance for the people of Missouri. Our fur trade beyond the Mandan Villages is now lost to our citizens and monopolized by the British and the recovery of it will depend upon the success of the expedition which now ascends the river. The value of this trade is but little known in the United States.—Even in its present almost ruined state, when the rich region of the Rocky Mountains is monopolized by the British, it still affords a lucrative branch of commerce, and gives employment to a great number of citizens. The exports for the last year from this city were worth $27,000 and consisted of: Deer skins, pounds weight 250,000; Beaver fur, do 25,000, Buffalo robes, number, 17,000; Bear skins, do. 8,000; Otter skins, do. 4,000; Raccoon, do. 25,000; Muskrat, do 81,000; Mink, do. 1,000; Cat, Fox & Wolf, do. 1,500; Marten & Fisher, do 400.

But while we look at this list with some degree of gratification, how much indignation excites to see the amount taken by the British, a great part of which is obtained from our own territories. A late exposition of their trade shows it to be worth, one year with another, a million of dollars, and to consist of the following skins—Beaver, 120,000; Marten, 30,000; Muskrat, 20,000; Fox, 5,000; Otter, 4,000; Bear, 2,000; Mink, 2,000; Buffalo, 5,000; Lynx, 6,000; Wolf, 4,000; Elk, 1,000; Deer, 12,000.

In trading with the Indians within our territories, the British have the advantage of introducing their goods without payment of duties.—This is equal to 33½ per cent. When Capt. Pike was at the head of the Mississippi in 1804, he ascertained that we lost $26,000 duties annually by smuggling on that frontier. The amount must be much greater at this time on the Upper Missouri. A military post at the Yellow Stone would more than save the difference of price in subsisting it, by preventing smuggling as now done up the Columbia river. The British ships enter the mouth of that river, and send their goods up to the mountains, and transport their furs back upon the same route to China. Hence another reason for establishing a military post and naval station at the mouth of the Columbia. The interest of the Fur Trade alone requires that St. Louis should be made a port of entry. *Ib.*

*A profitable law suit.*—A suit was decided at the Supreme Court in Halifax, N. C. this spring, in which the plantiff recovered a verdict of one dollar. It had been pending *fifteen* years, and the costs against the defendant amounted to $2000, exclusive of lawyers fees on both sides.

# PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1825.


## COMMENCEMENT.

The Trustees of the Western University will meet at 9 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 29th inst. at the University; and the Commencement will take place at the First Presbyterian Church, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Citizens in general are invited to attend.

June 24.

Fifteen miles of the Ohio Canal are already under contract, and at a lower rate than the estimate of the commissioners.

The new U. S. Frigate *Susquehanna*, pierced for 44 guns, was launched at Washington City on the 16th inst.

COMMUNICATED.

### "THE BULWARK OF THE NATION."

The Brigade Inspector has given notice, that an election will be held on Saturday next, the 25th inst. for a Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the 87th Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Col. Arthurs and the death of Lieut. Col. Steele. The following persons are understood to be candidates, viz:

*For Colonel*—FREDERICK YOST,
JOHN M'FARLAND.

☞ When *Pluck* meets *Pluck*, then comes the tug of war."

COMMUNICATION.

We are authorized to state that Mr. *Robert Smith*, printer, declines standing a poll for Lieutenant-Colonel of the 87th, and that his influence will be exerted to promote the election of Mr. *Robert Duncan*, the hero of the late war.

Mr. *Burke* having declined there will now probably be no opposition to Mr. Duncan.

Inasmuch as *Fred. Yost* had previously been nominated for the station of *Colonel of the 87th Regt.* Mr. Robt. Smith, *printer*, declines being considered a candidate in opposition.

*Singular.*—A Cat and a Rat have been living for some time in great intimacy at Winchester Va. A Rattlesnake and Frog lived a long time on the most friendly terms, in the Museum, a Alexandria Virginia. The snake was generally fed upon frogs, but selected this one for a companion, and resided with it for two years,—both becoming torpid in the fall, and renewing their activity and intimacy in the spring.

The New-York American notices a grand scheme lately got up by the charter mongers of that city. "The mode of proceeding is simple and not expensive—and acquires strength by its own action. We shall illustrate it by a case. It is desired to get possession of insurance company A—for example. This stock bears a premium in the market say of 5 per cent. Enough money is raised among the contributors to pay the premium; and the residue is borrowed from other individuals or companies, on a pledge of the stock of A at par. The original advance of the combination is thus small, and they are thence enabled to be operating in the stock of many companies at once, till having acquired a control in the several concerns, they turn out all the old administrations, put in their own men, and then go to work again with renewed energy, and means increased by the whole amount of the capitals they have thus acquired the control of. By artful management, assiduous puffing, magnificent predictions, and supplies of stock skilfully curtailed as the demand increases—any one of the stocks thus owned may be blown up to an absurd rate—and *spared*, as a favor, to the public, until the managers have all sold out, and realized their profits, leaving the new purchasers to come in and assist at the bursting of the bubble."

The American adds that the charter-mongers are making arrangements to influence the next election for members of the legislature. *Phil. Gaz.*

On Wednesday last a trial took place before a Justice of the Peace, between a Beaver and a Bear, for the recovery of a Bear. A Pointer was the principal witness. Dogh Heaven, (as he is called,) allowed it would be *Dear* meat, to him who should have to pay the costs.

*Greensb. Gazette.*

*Schuylkill Canal.* In the course of today *thirteen* boats will pass through the locks at this borough, destined for Philadelphia, laden with coal from Mount Carbon; and we now feel great confidence in informing the friends of internal improvement, that the whole navigation may be considered as completed. It is true *trivial* accidents may occur, but in all human probability no hindrance of moment will prevent an uninterrupted communication between the coal mines and Philadelphia, during the navigating season.

*Reading Jour. June 11.*

*From the Augusta Chronicle*

We understand that despatches have been received by his Excellency Governor Troup, from the Executive of the United States, in relation to the late transactions in the Indian Nation. The President, we are informed, has appointed General Gaines and Major Andrews to make inquiry into all the circumstances connected with the late outrage against M'Intosh and the other Indian Chiefs.—They are to hold a talk with the hostile part of the Nation, at Broken Arrow, on the 14th of this month; and on the 20th, are to hold a talk with the other party; and the result of the conference and investigation is to be communicated to the President; after which, such steps will be taken as the circumstances of the case require. In the meantime, the investigation before the Committee of the Legislature, will probably be suspended, and the case will be taken up and acted upon by those to whom it appertains effectually and finally to decide upon it. It is stated that it is recommended to suspend all proceedings having reference to an immediate survey of the Territory; and that all matters in relation to the disposition and settlement of it, remain at rest, till the course to be taken by the General Government is finally determined on.

The following ingenious and just observations, on the importance of facilitating education, and making the sources of light and knowledge accessible to the children of persons in every class of life, are extracted from an Essay in the Ohio Free Press:—

"Is it not strange, that some persons should approbate the system of Internal Improvement, and at the same time execrate that regulating common schools?

"But if nothing but canals will do, I shall try to apply them in this case. In the first place, we have a reservoir sufficiently elevated and inexhaustible. In the second place, we have a feeder, and the soil through which the canal must pass, is of the most favorable kind; for, the longer the canal shall be navigated, the less water will be required from the feeder. On making an accurate calculation, it is found, that the bottom level of our ignorance is some hundred feet below the reservoir. This difficulty, however, will be easily overcome, by placing a good lock in every neighborhood. Such is the inherent power of the feeder, that a canal can be conducted to every neighborhood in the state, at one, and the same time. Thus I aver, making the constitution of the state of Ohio the reservoir, the Legislature the feeder, and well regulated instructors the locks, we may have as good canals (common schools) as ever were invented. All will be easily conducted along the tow path, by a few dollars yearly from each man. The cost of navigating this canal constantly, would be about a fourth part of the cost of navigating the old lake, where every man is his *own* pilot, and ignorance often the boat in which he sails.—It may justly be remarked, that for every load brought in this canal, two loads of superstition are taken from us, which by a magic art, is thrown into a place which was never seen, and was never full.

"A good educafion is better for our children than the mines of Peru, and ignorance therewith. Show me a man opposed to free schools, and I will show you either a selfish man, who has no children, or a man void of a good education."

Mr. David Ayres of Ithaca, New-York has had *about sixty persons* between the ages of 8 and 60, employed in making American Imitation Leghorns, from native grass. In fineness of braid, texture and color, these hats are said to be equal to the imported, though they are sold 25 per cent cheaper. *Phil. Gaz.*

*June 17.*—On *this day*, being the fiftieth anniversary of the battle, the corner stone of the Bunker Hill monument will be laid with appropriate ceremonies. Among the old soldiers who are to assemble, is one from New-Hampshire, who has now the same coat that he wore in the battle, and which has in it *no less than seven bullet holes!*

*The Bunker Hill Monument*, says Niles' Register, is, it is said, to be a column of granite, 250 feet high, with a circular stair way to the top. Its cost is estimated at $75,000.

The New-York Mercantile Advertiser, says there are now seven frigates and 64 gun ships, and 2 large corvettes building in that city.

*Crowing Robins.*—A respectable citizen in a neighboring town states, that he has noticed this season, in his neighborhood, a species of crowing robins. The sound is similar to the crowing of a domestic cock, and is considerably louder than the ordinary chirping of a robin. In every other respect they resemble the common robin. *Taunton Reporter.*

*Rapid reading and articulation.*—On Sabbath day, May 15, 1825, Miss Polly Edgerly of Gilmantown, daughter of David Edgerly, Esq. read vocally and distinctly, between seven o'clock in the morning and five minutes before nine in the evening, the whole of the New Testament from beginning to end.

*Concord (N. H.) Patriot.*

*Who believes it?* A communication in the Philadelphia American, gravely states as a fact, that a drowned body was raised in the river Schuylkill by the following proceedings. The person was drowned at 8 o'clock Sunday evening. On Monday morning, a loaf of bread, into which was put a table spoonful of quicksilver, but not so as to exclude the water, was set floating near the spot, which after proceeding about 250 feet, remained stationary for 25 minutes, though chips &c. continued to float by it. The next day three ounces of quicksilver were enclosed in a box, that in another, and put into a loaf of wheat bread, air tight. This being placed in the river floated to the same spot the loaf did the day before, when in a short time the body appeared on the surface about three feet from the loaf. Having performed its duty, the loaf it is supposed sunk, as it could not afterwards be found. After telling this hocus pocus story, the writer very seriously desires an explanation of this wonderful affinity between quicksilver and drowned bodies.

*Providence Journal.*

A regular rigged steam sloop of war is now fitting out at Blackwall, England.—Her destination is to cruise against the Mahratta pirates who infest the coast of of Batavia. This extraordinary ship, the first of the kind made in Europe, unites powers of sailing or steaming, separate or connected, at pleasure. The paddles fold up like a lady's fan, with great facility.

## Foreign News.

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser, June 14.

### LATE FROM EUROPE.

The ship Lucilla, which arrived last night from Liverpool, brought London papers to the 11th, and Liverpool to the 13th ultimo.

A thousand rumors had been set afloat to operate upon the money market, and it appears that a panic had been created.

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In New-York, on the 13th inst. the Rev. *John Summerfield*, in the 27th year of his age, and 8th of his ministry. He was a native of Manchester, England, and a most eloquent speaker.

At Philadelphia, on the 18th inst. in the 78th year of his age, *George Lattimer*, Esq.

At Staten Island, on the 11th inst. *Daniel D. Tompkins*, Esq. late Vice-President of the U. S. in the 51st year of his age.


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Those wishing to purchase will call and see the property.

Wm. Graham, Jr.

Pittsburgh, June 24, 1825

## *Wanted,*

AT SHADE FURNACE, Somerset County, Three or Four good

**STOVE MOULDERS,**

To whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given

Wm. L. Earl.

June 24, 1825.—4t*

## Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JANUARY & SUTHERLAND is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by *Andrew M. January*, who is duly authorized to collect all moneys due to, and pay the debts of the firm.

Andrew M. January,
Wm. Sutherland.

*Test*—CHAS E. WOLF,
WILLIAM HUSTON, Jr.
Maysville, June 13, 1825.—[J 24]

## STORAGE
AND
## Commission Business.

**ANDREW M. JANUARY,**

*Late of the firm of January and Sutherland,*

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will continue to transact a *STORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS* in the house lately occupied by said firm As his attention will be exclusively devoted to the above business, he hopes to be able to give general satisfaction, and merit a continuance of past favors. He has on hand the following articles, which he will sell low for cash, or barter for such country produce as will suit this market, to wit:

4, 6, 8, and 12d NAILS & BRADS, by the keg,
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS;
GLASS WARE by the box, assorted;
COPPER, by the bag or barrel;
MACKEREL, do
New-Orleans MOLASSES;
COPPERAS, by the keg or bbl

YOUNG HYSON TEA;
Writing and Wrapping PAPER, by the ream;
WHITE LEAD, ground in oil and dry;
Painters' RED LEAD; POWDER, by the keg;
IRON WIRE SIFTERS;
RIDDLES and WOVE WIRE;
LOGWOOD and FUSTIC;
SPELLING BOOKS, by the dozen;
BED CORDS and PLOUGH LINES;
TARRED ROPE; CANDLES, by the box;
MADDER, ALUM and SALTS, by the keg.

Also, a variety of other articles, suitable for this market, not enumerated above.

Maysville, Ky. June 13, 1825 ——[J24] 6t.

## The Lexington Brewery,
## TO LET.

IN consequence of the death of Mr. WALTER CONNELL, the late proprietor of this valuable establishment, it has become necessary to rent it out It is the only Brewery in operation in the state of Kentucky, and is in a complete state of repair. The buildings were erected and the site chosen for the purpose by a skilful person, and every apartment is arranged in the most convenient manner for the despatch of work

The fixtures are two Coppers. Mash Kieve, under back, fermenting Tun, Coolers and every other necessary for an establishment of the kind, all new and in good order. There can be brewed 100 bushels of Malt three times a week.—There is a new inclined horse wheel, with cast iron roller and a pair of mill stones for Malt. The wirt and water are pumped by the Mill, and there is a large water cistern which contains water sufficient for the Brewery. The buildings are of stone and brick, and the Malt House can make from 3000 to 4000 bushels of malt in the season. There is in the yard a small comfortable Dwelling House and a small garden.

The barley laid in by the farmers in the surrounding country last spring, will produce 4000 to 5000 bushels. An excellent supply of hogs heads and barrels may be had at valuation and time given for payment. Malt liquor is much in use in this section of the country, and no doubt exists, that an individual qualified to carry it on, would derive as much profit from it as from any other business.

Possession can be had on the 1st of July next. Letters on the subject addressed to Mrs. CATHARINE CONNELL, in Lexington, will be duly attended to.

Lexington, June 13, 1825 —[J.24] 3t

## *Leghorns.*

2 Cases LEGHORNS,
1 do. *MEN'S HATS.*
Just Received,
And will be sold low by the quantity.

M'Clurg & King.

June 17.—tf

## *NOTICE.*

THE resignation of JOHN DARRAGH Esq Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, having been received and read,

*Resolved*, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, that the resignation of *John Darragh*, Esq Mayor of this city, be accepted, and that the Select and Common Councils of the city, meet in joint ballot on *Tuesday next, the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.* for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to fill the vacancy occasioned by said resignation.

From the Minutes.

E. J. Roberts,
*Clerk Common Council.*
Thos Baird,
*Clerk Select Council, Pro. Tem.*

June 21st, 1825.

## LINE OF TRANSPORTATION
FROM
## New-York to Pittsburgh.

THE SUBSCRIBERS inform the public that they have established a Line of Transportation from New-York, by the Erie Canal, Lake Erie, and Chatauque Lake, down the Allegheny River, to Pittsburgh They are prepared to receive property and forward it in that direction. The price of Transporation is now regulated; and after some contemplated improvements have been made, it will be reduced. The utmost exertions will be used to forward property, and the subscribers feel confident in saying, that the public will find this a safe and as expeditious a route as at present can be found.

Robert Hunter, Abraham Van Sanford, *N. York.*
Oliver Phelps, Trotter & Douglass, Joy & Webster, Townsend & Coit, Pratt & Meech, John Scott, *Albany.*
S. Thompson & Co. Jos. L. Barton, Abell, Farnsworth & Co. *Buffalo.*
John Dexter, *Mayville.*
Alvin Plumb & Co. *Jamestown.*
Arch'd Tanner, *Warren, Pa.*

Portland Harbor, June 8, 1825.—[J. 15.—3m.]

## ALL IN ONE DAY!

To be drawn in the city of Baltimore,

**ON THE 27TH OF JULY,**

By the Improved Mode, secured by letters patent under seal of the United States.

COHEN'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, June 2 1825.

THE IMPROVED MODE OF DRAWING, having been universally and so decidedly approved by the public, as evinced by the unprecedented sales in the late State Lottery, the *Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council* have again adopted the same plan in the following scheme, which we have the pleasure now to present, viz:—

## Grand State Lottery of Md.

NUMBER 5.

**HIGHEST PRIZE, $40,000!**

### Splendid Scheme.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | $40 000 is | $40,000 |
| 1 | | 10,000 | 10.000 |
| 1 | | 5,000 | 5 000 |
| 10 | prizes of | 1,000 | 10,000 |
| 30 | | 100 | 3,000 |
| 50 | | 50 | 2,500 |
| 200 | | 20 | 4,000 |
| 250 | | 10 | 2,500 |
| 500 | | 6 | 3,000 |
| 20,000 | | 4 | 80,000 |
| 21,043 | Prizes | | $160 000 |
| 40,000 | Tickets—More Prizes than Blanks! | | |

☞Every prize payable in CASH, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

☞*Mode of Drawing.*—The numbers will be put into one wheel, as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the prizes *above* the denomination of Four dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of $4, will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the Lottery, (as the case may be,) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of $40,000—that is to say, if the $40,000 prize should come out to an *odd* number, then *every odd number in the scheme* will be entitled to a $4 prize If the $40,000 prize should come out to an *even* number, then *all even numbers in the scheme* will be each entitled to a prize of $4.

☞Odd numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

☞Even numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in *one drawing*, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to *every alternate number in the scheme* so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets, (one odd and one even number,) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

☞A ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, *is not restricted* from drawing an inferior one also; many tickets, therefore, will necessarily obtain *two prizes each.*

☞The drawing will take place in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 27th of July, *and will finish on the same day.*

The brilliancy of this scheme is altogether unprecedented. Adventurers will remark the low rate of tickets—the very trifling risk incurred, *(there not being one blank to a prize,)* and that the capital prize of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude heretofore unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, however, is the CERTAINTY OF OBTAINING AT LEAST ONE PRIZE by the purchase of two tickets or two shares, (one odd and one even number,) and in the ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whole Tickets | 5 00 | Quarters | 1 25 |
| Halves | 2 50 | Eighths | 62 |

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers odd and even, at

## COHEN'S
## Lottery & Exchange Office,

114, MARKET STREET—BALTIMORE,

Where, in the late State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 dollars, 40,000 dollars, two of 20.000 dollars, three of 10,000, besides no less than twelve capitals of 5,000, and *where more capital prizes have been obtained, than at any other Office in America.*

☞Orders from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the Lotteries, (post paid,) will meet our accustomed prompt attention. Address to

J. I. Cohen, Jr,
*Baltimore.*

June 10—4t.

## Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th inst. an apprentice to the Cabinet-Making business, named IRWIN WILLIAMS, aged about 14 years; wore a roundabout and pantaloons of Adams' stripe. He is supposed to have descended the river in the Steam Boat Pennsylvania—The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber.

William Crawford,

Pittsburgh, June 17 1825

# PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1825.


## COMMENCEMENT.

The Trustees of the Western University will meet at 9 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 29th inst. at the University; and the Commencement will take place at the First Presbyterian Church, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Citizens in general are invited to attend.

June 24.

Fifteen miles of the Ohio Canal are already under contract, and at a lower rate than the estimate of the commissioners.

The new U. S. Frigate *Susquehanna*, pierced for 44 guns, was launched at Washington City on the 16th inst.

COMMUNICATED.

## "THE BULWARK OF THE NATION."

The Brigade Inspector has given notice, that an election will be held on Saturday next, the 25th inst. for a Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel of the 87th Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Col. Arthurs and the death of Lieut. Col. Steele. The following persons are understood to be candidates, viz:

*For Colonel*—FREDERICK YOST,
JOHN M'FARLAND.

"When *Pluck* meets *Pluck*, then comes the tug of war."

COMMUNICATION.

We are authorized to state that Mr. *Robert Smith*, printer, declines standing a poll for Lieutenant-Colonel of the 87th, and that his influence will be exerted to promote the election of Mr. *Robert Duncan*, the hero of the late war.

Mr. *Burke* having declined there will now probably be no opposition to Mr. Duncan.

Inasmuch as *Fred. Yost* had previously been nominated for the station of *Colonel of the 87th Regt.* Mr. Robt. Smith, *printer*, declines being considered a candidate in opposition.

*Singular.*—A Cat and a Rat have been living for some time in great intimacy at Winchester Va. A Rattlesnake and Frog lived a long time on the most friendly terms, in the Museum, a Alexandria Virginia. The snake was generally fed upon frogs, but selected this one for a companion, and resided with it for two years,—both becoming torpid in the fall, and renewing their activity and intimacy in the spring.

The New-York American notices a grand scheme lately got up by the charter mongers of that city. "The mode of proceeding is simple and not expensive—and acquires strength by its own action. We shall illustrate it by a case. It is desired to get possession of insurance company A—for example. This stock bears a premium in the market say of 5 per cent. Enough money is raised among the contributors to pay the premium; and the residue is borrowed from other individuals or companies, on a pledge of the stock of A at par. The original advance of the combination is thus small, and they are thence enabled to be operating in the stock of many companies at once, till having acquired a control in the several concerns, they turn out all the old administrations, put in their own men, and then go to work again with renewed energy, and means increased by the whole amount of the capitals they have thus acquired the control of. By artful management, assiduous puffing, magnificent predictions, and supplies of stock skilfully curtailed as the demand increases—any one of the stocks thus owned may be blown up to an absurd rate—and *spared*, as a favor, to the public, until the managers have all sold out, and realized their profits, leaving the new purchasers to come in and assist at the bursting of the bubble."

The American adds that the charter-mongers are making arrangements to influence the next election for members of the legislature. *Phil. Gaz.*

On Wednesday last a trial took place before a Justice of the Peace, between a *Beaver* and a *Hawk*, for the recovery of a *Bear*. A *Painter* was the principal witness. Dutch Henry, (as he is called,) allowed it would be *Bear* meat, to him who should have to pay the costs.

*Greensb. Gazette.*

*Schuylkill Canal.* In the course of today *thirteen* boats will pass through the locks at this borough, destined for Philadelphia, laden with coal from Mount Carbon; and we now feel great confidence in informing the friends of internal improvement, that the whole navigation may be considered as completed. It is true *trivial* accidents may occur, but in all human probability no hindrance of moment will prevent an uninterrupted communication between the coal mines and Philadelphia, during the navigating season.

*Reading Jour. June 11.*

*From the Augusta Chronicle*

We understand that despatches have been received by his Excellency Governor Troup, from the Executive of the United States, in relation to the late transactions in the Indian Nation. The President, we are informed, has appointed General Gaines and Major Andrews to make inquiry into all the circumstances connected with the late outrage against M'Intosh and the other Indian Chiefs.—They are to hold a talk with the hostile part of the Nation, at Broken Arrow, on the 14th of this month; and on the 20th, are to hold a talk with the other party; and the result of the conference and investigation is to be communicated to the President; after which, such steps will be taken as the circumstances of the case require. In the meantime, the investigation before the Committee of the Legislature, will probably be suspended, and the case will be taken up and acted upon by those to whom it appertains effectually and finally to decide upon it. It is stated that it is recommended to suspend all proceedings having reference to an immediate survey of the Territory; and that all matters in relation to the disposition and settlement of it, remain at rest, till the course to be taken by the General Government is finally determined on.

The following ingenious and just observations, on the importance of facilitating education, and making the sources of light and knowledge accessible to the children of persons in every class of life, are extracted from an Essay in the Ohio Free Press:—

"Is it not strange, that some persons should approbate the system of Internal Improvement, and at the same time execrate that regulating common schools?

"But if nothing but canals will do, I shall try to apply them in this case. In the first place, we have a reservoir sufficiently elevated and inexhaustible. In the second place, we have a feeder, and the soil through which the canal must pass, is of the most favorable kind; for, the longer the canal shall be navigated, the less water will be required from the feeder. On making an accurate calculation, it is found, that the bottom level of our ignorance is some hundred feet below the reservoir. This difficulty, however, will be easily overcome, by placing a good lock in every neighborhood. Such is the inherent power of the feeder, that a canal can be conducted to every neighborhood in the state, at one, and the same time. Thus I aver, making the constitution of the state of Ohio the reservoir, the Legislature the feeder, and well regulated instructors the locks, we may have as good canals (common schools) as ever were invented. All will be easily conducted along the tow path, by a few dollars yearly from each man. The cost of navigating this canal constantly, would be about a fourth part of the cost of navigating the old lake, where every man is his *own* pilot, and ignorance often the boat in which he sails.—It may justly be remarked, that for every load brought in this canal, two loads of superstition are taken from us, which by a magic art, is thrown into a place which was never seen, and was never full.

"A good education is better for our children than the mines of Peru, and ignorance therewith. Show me a man opposed to free schools, and I will show you either a selfish man, who has no children, or a man void of a good education."

Mr. David Ayres of Ithaca, New-York has had *about sixty persons* between the ages of 8 and 60, employed in making American Imitation Leghorns, from native grass. In fineness of braid, texture and color, these hats are said to be equal to the imported, though they are sold 25 per cent cheaper. *Phil. Gaz.*

*June 17.*—On *this day*, being the fiftieth anniversary of the battle, the corner stone of the Bunker Hill monument will be laid with appropriate ceremonies. Among the old soldiers who are to assemble, is one from New-Hampshire, who has now the same coat that he wore in the battle, and which has in it *no less than seven bullet holes!*

*The Bunker Hill Monument*, says Niles' Register, is, it is said, to be a column of granite, 250 feet high, with a circular stair way to the top. Its cost is estimated at $75,000.

The New-York Mercantile Advertiser, says there are now seven frigates and 64 gun ships, and 2 large corvettes building in that city.

*Crowing Robins.*—A respectable citizen in a neighboring town states, that he has noticed this season, in his neighborhood, a species of crowing robins. The sound is similar to the crowing of a domestic cock, and is considerably louder than the ordinary chirping of a robin. In every other respect they resemble the common robin. *Taunton Reporter.*

*Rapid reading and articulation.*—On Sabbath day, May 15, 1825, Miss Polly Edgerly of Germantown, daughter of David Edgerly, Esq. read vocally and distinctly, between seven o'clock in the morning and five minutes before nine in the evening, the whole of the New Testament from beginning to end.

*Concord (N. H.) Patriot.*

*Who believes it?* A communication in the Philadelphia American, gravely states as a fact, that a drowned body was raised in the river Schuylkill by the following proceedings. The person was drowned at 8 o'clock Sunday evening. On Monday morning, a loaf of bread, into which was put a table spoonful of quicksilver, but not so as to exclude the water, was set floating near the spot, which after proceeding about 250 feet, remained stationary for 25 minutes, though chips &c. continued to float by it. The next day three ounces of quicksilver were enclosed in a box, that in another, and put into a loaf of wheat bread, air tight. This being placed in the river floated to the same spot the loaf did the day before, when in a short time the body appeared on the surface about three feet from the loaf. Having performed its duty, the loaf it is supposed sunk, as it could not afterwards be found. After telling this hocus pocus story, the writer very seriously desires an explanation of this wonderful affinity between quicksilver and drowned bodies.

*Providence Journal.*

A regular rigged steam sloop of war is now fitting out at Blackwall, England.—Her destination is to cruise against the Mahratta pirates who infest the coast of Batavia. This extraordinary ship, the first of the kind made in Europe, unites powers of sailing or steaming, separate or connected, at pleasure. The paddles fold up like a lady's fan, with great facility.

## Foreign News.

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser, June 14.

### LATE FROM EUROPE.

The ship Lucilla, which arrived last night from Liverpool, brought London papers to the 11th, and Liverpool to the 13th ultimo.

A thousand rumors had been set afloat to operate upon the money market, and it appears that a panic had been created.

The Catholic relief bill passed the house of Commons on the 10th of May, by a majority of 21. The vote stood, ayes 248, noes 227. After the main question was carried, and the bill read a third time, three amendments were proposed; one, to insert the words, "not to sit in either House of Parliament," which was negatived without a division. The second was similarly disposed of: but the third, which was merely a verbal correction, was adopted. It was presumed the House of Lords would fix upon some day the ensuing week for the discussion.

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The victories obtained in three battles of Rangoon are considered so decisive that a royal salute and three volleys of musketry were ordered to be fired at all the stations of the land forces in India.

It is stated that the Princess Borghese, sister to Napoleon, recently died at Rome, in the 46th year of her age.

Major Denham has arrived at Leghorn on his return from Africa, having traversed and examined that country for about 20 degrees from N. to S. and 10 from E. to W.

The wheat crops in England and Ireland had a most promising appearance.—The last average of wheat was 67s.

A steam vessel, of 1100 tons, is building at Rotterdam, to carry troops to Batavia.

Two Austrian, two Maltese, and one Spanish vessel, captured by the Greeks in November last, and condemned for being employed as Egyptian transports, have been given up by the Greek Government.

The Emperor of Russia has remitted 100,000 florins to the committee at Hague, for the sufferers by the inundation.

Nine vessels were to sail, during May and June, from Cork for Quebec, with 2000 emigrants with their families.

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"It is understood," says the Globe, "that parliament will not be dissolved this year. The cabinet being strictly neutral on the subject of the Catholic question, dissolving the parliament at the present crisis, in order to take advantage of the religious passions excited in the country by the debates on the Catholic question, and its adjuncts, would be a breach of the principle of neutrality, to which the section of the cabinet friendly to religious liberty could not submit."

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Of local events, in Mexico, we learn little of importance by these papers.—Some of the manufacturers of coarse cottons and woollens had petitioned for protection from the government.

*Canal Convention Delegates for Armstrong county*—Thomas Blair and Eben S. Kelly, Esqrs.

### Married,

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Stockton, Mr. *Charles Johnson*, merchant, of Burlington Ohio, to Miss *Nancy Galbraith*, of Pine Township in this county.

### Died,

On the 17th inst. at Steubenville, Ohio, *Drusilla*, daughter of Mr. James Briceland, of Washington, Pa. aged about 13 years.

At Steubenville, O. on Saturday, May 28, Mrs. *Lydia Beatty*, consort of the Rev. Charles C. Beatty, and daughter of J. Moore, Esq. President of the U. S. Mint.

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At Staten Island, on the 11th inst. *Daniel D. Tompkins*, Esq. late Vice-President of the U. S. in the 51st year of his age.


## FOR SALE.

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Those wishing to purchase will call and see the property.

Wm. Graham, Jr.

Pittsburgh, June 24, 1825

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**STOVE MOULDERS,**

To whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given

Wm. L. Earl.

June 24, 1825.—4t*


## Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JANUARY & SUTHERLAND is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by *Andrew M. January*, who is duly authorized to collect all moneys due to, and pay the debts of the firm.

Andrew M. January,
Wm. Sutherland.

*Test*—CHAS E. WOLF,
WILLIAM HUSTON, JR

Maysville, June 13, 1825.—[J 24]


## STORAGE
AND
## Commission Business.

**ANDREW M. JANUARY,**

*Late of the firm of January and Sutherland,*

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will continue to transact a *STORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS* in the house lately occupied by said firm. As his attention will be exclusively devoted to the above business, he hopes to be able to give general satisfaction, and merit a continuance of past favors. He has on hand the following articles, which he will sell low for cash, or barter for such country produce as will suit this market, to wit:

4, 6, 8, and 12d NAILS & BRADS, by the keg,
8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS;
GLASS WARE by the box, assorted;
COFFEE, by the bag or barrel;
MACKEREL, do
New-Orleans MOLASSES;
COPPERAS, by the keg or bbl

YOUNG HYSON TEA;

Writing and Wrapping PAPER, by the ream;
WHITE LEAD, ground in oil and dry;
Painters' RED LEAD; POWDER, by the keg;
IRON WIRE SIFTERS;
RIDDLES and WOVE WIRE;
LOGWOOD and FUSTIC;
SPELLING BOOKS by the dozen;
BED CORDS and PLOUGH LINES;
TARRED ROPE; CANDLES, by the box;
MADDER, ALUM and SALTS, by the keg.

Also, a variety of other articles, suitable for this market, not enumerated above.

Maysville, Ky. June 13, 1825 ——[J24] 6t.

## The Lexington Brewery,
## TO LET.

IN consequence of the death of Mr. WALTER CONNELL, the late proprietor of this valuable establishment, it has become necessary to rent it out. It is the only Brewery in operation in the state of Kentucky, and is in a complete state of repair. The buildings were erected and the site chosen for the purpose by a skilful person, and every apartment is arranged in the most convenient manner for the despatch of work.

The fixtures are two Coppers, Mash Kieve, under back, fermenting Tun, Coolers and every other necessary for an establishment of the kind, all new and in good order. There can be brewed 100 bushels of Malt three times a week.—There is a new inclined horse wheel, with cast iron roller and a pair of mill stones for Malt. The wirt and water are pumped by the Mill, and there is a large water cistern which contains water sufficient for the Brewery. The buildings are of stone and brick, and the Malt House can make from 3000 to 4000 bushels of malt in the season. There is in the yard a small comfortable Dwelling House and a small garden.

The barley laid in by the farmers in the surrounding country last spring, will produce 4000 to 5000 bushels. An excellent supply of hogs heads and barrels may be had at valuation and time given for payment. Malt liquor is much in use in this section of the country, and no doubt exists, that an individual qualified to carry it on, would derive as much profit from it as from any other business.

Possession can be had on the 1st of July next. Letters on the subject addressed to Mrs. CATHARINE CONNELL, in Lexington, will be duly attended to.

Lexington, June 13, 1825 —[J.24] 3t

## *Leghorns.*

**2** Cases **LEGHORNS,**
1 do. *MEN'S HATS.*

Just Received,
And will be sold low by the quantity.

M'Clurg & King.

June 17.—tf


## *NOTICE.*

THE resignation of JOHN DARRAGH Esq Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, having been received and read,

*Resolved*, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, that the resignation of *John Darragh*, Esq Mayor of this city, be accepted, and that the Select and Common Councils of the city, meet in joint ballot on *Tuesday next, the 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.* for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to fill the vacancy occasioned by said resignation.

From the Minutes.

E. J. Roberts,
*Clerk Common Council.*
Thos Baird,
*Clerk Select Council, Pro. Tem.*

June 21st, 1825.


## LINE OF TRANSPORTATION
FROM
## New-York to Pittsburgh.

THE SUBSCRIBERS inform the public that they have established a Line of Transportation from New-York, by the Erie Canal, Lake Erie, and Chatauque Lake, down the Allegheny River, to Pittsburgh. They are prepared to receive property and forward it in that direction. The price of Transportation is now regulated; and after some contemplated improvements have been made, it will be reduced. The utmost exertions will be used to forward property, and the subscribers feel confident in saying, that the public will find this a safe and as expeditious a route as at present can be found.

Robert Hunter, Abraham Van Sanford, } *N. York.*
Oliver Phelps, Trotter & Douglass, } *Albany.*
Joy & Webster, Townsend & Coit, Pratt & Meech, John Scott, } *Buffalo.*
S. Thompson & Co. Jos. L. Barton, } *Black Rock.*
Abell, Farnsworth & Co. *Portland Harbor.*
John Dexter, *Mayville.*
Alvin Plumb & Co. *Jamestown.*
Arch'd Tanner, *Warren, Pa.*

Portland Harbor, June 8, 1825.—[J. 15.—3m.]

## ALL IN ONE DAY!

To be drawn in the city of Baltimore,

**ON THE 27TH OF JULY,**

By the Improved Mode, secured by letters patent under seal of the United States.

COHEN'S OFFICE,
Baltimore, June 2 1825.

THE IMPROVED MODE OF DRAWING, having been universally and so decidedly approved by the public, as evinced by the unprecedented sales in the late State Lottery, the *Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council* have again adopted the same plan in the following scheme, which we have the pleasure now to present, viz:—

## Grand State Lottery of Md.

NUMBER 5.

**HIGHEST PRIZE, $40,000!**

### Splendid Scheme.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | prize of | $40,000 is | $40,000 |
| 1 | | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 1 | | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| 10 | prizes of | 1,000 | 10,000 |
| 30 | | 100 | 3,000 |
| 50 | | 50 | 2,500 |
| 200 | | 20 | 4,000 |
| 250 | | 10 | 2,500 |
| 500 | | 6 | 3,000 |
| 20,000 | | 4 | 80,000 |
| 21,043 Prizes | | | $160,000 |

40,000 Tickets—More Prizes than Blanks!

☞Every prize payable in CASH, sixty days after the drawing—subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

☞*Mode of Drawing.*—The numbers will be put into one wheel, as usual—and in the other wheel will be put the prizes *above* the denomination of Four dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 20,000 prizes of $4, will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the Lottery, (as the case may be,) dependent on the drawing of the capital prize of $40,000—that is to say, if the $40,000 prize should come out to an *odd* number, then *every odd number in the scheme* will be entitled to a $4 prize. If the $40,000 prize should come out to an *even* number, then *all even numbers in the scheme* will be each entitled to a prize of $4.

☞Odd numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7, or 9.

☞Even numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8, or 0.

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in *one drawing*, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to *every alternate number in the scheme* so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets, (one odd and one even number,) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

☞A ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, *is not restricted* from drawing an inferior one also; many tickets, therefore, will necessarily obtain *two prizes each.*

☞The drawing will take place in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday, the 27th of July, *and will finish on the same day.*

The brilliancy of this scheme is altogether unprecedented. Adventurers will remark the low rate of tickets—the very trifling risk incurred, *(there not being one blank to a prize)* and that the capital prize of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, is of a magnitude heretofore unprecedented for so small a sum invested—above all, however, is the CERTAINTY OF OBTAINING AT LEAST ONE PRIZE by the purchase of two tickets or two shares, (one odd and one even number,) and in the ratio of certainty in the purchase of a greater number of tickets or shares.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whole Tickets | 5 00 | Quarters | 1 25 |
| Halves | 2 50 | Eighths | 62 |

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers odd and even, at

## COHEN'S
## Lottery & Exchange Office,

114, MARKET STREET—BALTIMORE,

Where, in the late State Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100,000 dollars, 40,000 dollars, two of 20,000 dollars, three of 10,000, besides no less than twelve capitals of 5,000, and *where more capital prizes have been obtained, than at any other Office in America.*

☞Orders from any part of the United States or Territories, enclosing the cash or prizes in any of the Lotteries, (post paid,) will meet our accustomed prompt attention. Address to

J. I. Cohen, Jr.
*Baltimore.*

June 10—4t.


## Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th inst. an apprentice to the Cabinet-Making business, named IRWIN WILLIAMS, aged about 14 years; wore a roundabout and pantaloons of Adams' stripe. He is supposed to have descended the river in the Steam Boat Pennsylvania.—The above reward, but no charges, will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber.

William Crawford,

Pittsburgh, June 17, 1825.

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Venditions Exponas*, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh,

*On Monday the 11th day of July next,*

at 10 o'clock, A. M the following

**PROPERTY, TO WIT:**

ALL the right, title, interest and claim of *Henry Heisner*, of, in and to the following described part of Lot No 475, in the city Pittsburgh, to wit: Bounded by Liberty street, by Lot No 474 and by the other part of the said Lot No 475, containing in Front on Liberty, 101 feet and 7 inches, and extending back 78 feet and 10 inches, be the same more or less; on which is erected one two story Frame House and back buildings, subject to a ground rent of $127. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said *Henry Heisner*, at the suit of *Sutton & M'Nickle*, for use of *S K. Puge*

ALSO,—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Nathaniel Plummer, Jr* of, in and to the undivided half part of the two following tracts and pieces of land, situate in St. Clair township, to wit: one tract of Land called Aurora situate on Saw-Mill run; beginning at a sugar tree, a corner of Isaac Seiler's land, thence by the same north, 38 degrees west, ten perches, (crossing said run) to a whiteoak; thence by the same and land of John Henry, south 51 degrees west, 260 perches to a post; thence by said Henry's land, south 47 degrees east, 28 perches, to a whiteoak; thence by lands of Andrew M'Farland, south 30 degrees east, 288 perches to a beech tree; thence by land of Martin M'Kean, north 68 degrees east, 121 perches, to a post; thence by vacant land, north 18 degrees west, two hundred and five perches; thence by Pittsburgh Manor, north two degrees west, 194 perches, to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and ninety-eight acres and twenty-nine perches, strict measure; on which there is erected a large stone dwelling house, a frame barn, a number of small houses, and a stone still house and on which are three apple orchards, two currant gardens, and about 200 acres of land cleared, excepting 38 acres and fifty-five perches, conveyed by N. Plummer, Sr. to Mehetable Pearsons, by deed dated 9th July, 1814: The other tract of land adjoining the above; beginning at a post, a corner of Robert Shawhan's land; thence running north 66 degrees east 67 perches to a post; thence north 26 degrees west, 67 perches, to a post; thence by Pittsburgh Manor, south 88 degrees west, 60 perches to a post; thence by the first above described tract of land, south 18½ degrees west, ninety perches, to the place of beginning; containing 28 acres and 77 perches, and allowance: the aforesaid undivided half of the said two tracts of land is the same which was devised and willed by Nathaniel Plummer, Sr to the said Nathaniel Plummer, Jr. by will dated 14th August, 1815 and the codicil thereto annexed, dated 10th April, 1818, registered in Allegheny county, in will book No. 2, pages 231 and 232, to be subject to their provisions. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said *Nathaniel Plummer, Jr.* at the suit of *John Ross*

ALSO —All the right, title, interest and claim of *George Sutton* of, in and to two certain Lots or pieces of ground in the city of Pittsburgh, one of them being part of Lot No. 318, beginning on Third street at the corner of Lot No. 319 and running by Third street towards Wood street, twenty feet, thence northwardly a parallel line with Wood street, about eighty five feet, thence westwardly, a parallel line with Third street, twenty feet, to the line of Lot No. 319, and thence by the same southwardly, about eighty five feet, to the place of beginning; on which is erected a two story Brick House and frame back buildings. And the other of the said Lots being part of the said Lot No. 318, beginning on Third street, twenty feet eastwardly from the corner of Lot No. 319, and running by Third street eastwardly seventeen feet, thence northwardly, a parallel line with Wood street, about eighty five feet, thence westwardly a parallel line with Third street, seventeen feet, to a part of the same Lot owned by George Sutton, and thence by the same southwardly a parallel line with Wood street eighty-five feet, to the place of beginning; together with the free use and privilege of a four feet alley, extending from Third street along the eastern boundary line of the hereby described premises, thirty feet back, and the right of building over the same; on which is erected a two story Brick House and back buildings Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said *George Sutton* at the suit of *J W Gibbs Jr.*

ALSO.—All the right, title, interest and claim of *James R Butler*, of, in and to certain premises in Indiana township, described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the bank of Pine Creek, being the N. W. corner of lot No 14, in Cunningham's district of depreciation land; thence running along the line of Jones' district of depreciation land, south 2½ east 113 2 to a post near a whiteoak; thence through said lot No. 14, in Cunningham's district, N. 87½ E. 72 4 to a locust on the east side of the turnpike road, and at the forks of the old road; thence S. 57½ E. 47 to a sugar tree on the west bank of Pine Creek; thence S 82 E. 20½ perches, to a whiteoak on the side of the hill, near the fort; thence along the side of said hill N 2½ W. 145 to a blackoak, on the line of lot No. 15, in Cunningham's district; thence by said lot No 15 S. 87½ W. 131 4, to the place of beginning; containing one hundred acres, more or less: on the premises are six dwelling houses, one office, one stable, and six factories and shops Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said *James R. Butler*, at the suit of *Richard Biddle, Esq*

ALSO,—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Nathaniel Plummer, Jr.* of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, situate in St Clair township, containing three hundred and sixty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Andrew M'Farland, Robert Shawhan, Martin M'Kean's heirs, and John Woods's heirs and others; on which is erected a large Stone Dwelling House, a Frame Barn, a number of small houses, and a Stone Still House and a two story Frame House, and on which there are three Apple Orchards and Currant Gardens, and about 100 acres of land cleared Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said *Nathaniel Plummer, Jr.* at the suit of *William Brownlee*.

ALSO.—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the same court and to me directed, will be sold at the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of *James M'Donald*, of, in and to a certain tract of 200 acres of land, situate in Wilkins township, bounded by lands of Emanuel Stotler, Dougal M'Farland, Robert King, and Cornelius Gill; on which there is a stone and a log dwelling house, and two double barns erected, and about 80 acres of land cleared thereon: the said right, title and interest being a life estate of one undivided seventh part of the said tract of land, with the appurtenances Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said *James M'Donald*, at the suit of *George Busley*.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, June 17, 1825. } 3t

## W. C. CONINE,

TENDERS to his friends, patrons, and the public generally, his sincere acknowledgments for the munificent patronage extended to him in the 4th Class of the Maryland State Lottery, and does himself the pleasure now of presenting the 5th Class of said Lotteries, wherein he calculates, with liberal support to have the satisfaction of distributing among adventurers as he did in the last class a number of valuable prizes.

The scheme it is expected will elicit general approbation, from the brilliancy of its capitals, the great number of valuable prizes contained in it, and the comparatively low rate of tickets, added to the very superior mode of drawing, combining expedition, connected with an object though last by far, not of the least importance, which is the simplicity of the principle of drawing, being such, as that it is presumed, there is none who can read this, but will fully comprehend it, by the explanation given in the scheme below. This advantage (by the observations of many) it seems is not apparent to the generality of people in some of the recent devised Lotteries, however otherwise correct they may be in their principles of drawing In short it is believed, and will no doubt be conceded on all sides, that the present state Lottery of Maryland, is possessed of all the great essentials of a Lottery, viz: a large proportion of prizes in the Scheme, according to the number and price of tickets, with simplicity in plan, and despatch in drawing, from which it is presumed, that its extensive patronage will be in a proportionate degree.

The certain and punctual payment of prizes as in preceding Maryland State Lotteries, guaranteed by the State.

By authority of the State of Maryland,

**Grand State Lottery, No 5**

ON THE

**IMPROVED MODE OF DRAWING,**

*Secured by letters patent under the seal of the U S.*

The commissioners of Lotteries in conformity with the Act of Assembly present to the public, the 5th scheme of the

**Maryland State Lottery,**

The drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore, and will be completed in one day, on WEDNESDAY the 27th of July 1825.

**HIGHEST PRIZE 40,000 DOLLS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $40,000 | is | $40,000 |
| 1 prize of | 10,000 | is | 10,000 |
| 1 prize of | 5,000 | is | 5,000 |
| 10 prizes of | 1000 | is | 10 000 |
| 30 prizes of | 100 | is | 3,000 |
| 50 prizes of | 50 | is | 2,500 |
| 200 prizes of | 20 | is | 4,000 |
| 250 prizes of | 10 | is | 2,500 |
| 500 prizes of | 6 | is | 3,000 |
| 20,000 prizes of | 4 | is | 80,000 |
| 2 043 prizes. | | | 160,000 |
| 4 ,000 tickets. | | | |

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.

Every prize payable in cash, sixty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

MODE OF DRAWING.—The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual; and in the other wheel will be put, the prizes above the denomination of 4 dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The twenty thousand dollar prizes of $4, will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the Lottery, (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the Capital prize of Forty Thousand Dollars; that is to say, if the Forty Thousand Dollar Prize should come out to an Odd Number, then every odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a four dollar prize. If the forty thousand dollar prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the Scheme, will each be entitled to a prize of 4 dollars.

The Odd numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9.

The Even numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets, (one odd and one even number,) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

A ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also: many tickets therefore, will necessarily obtain two prizes each.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whole Tickets | $5 00 | Quarters | $1 25 |
| Halves | 2 50 | Eighths | 62 |

To be had, odd and even, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

**CONINE'S OFFICES,**

No. 32 and 217, Market-Street Baltimore.

Where many valuable prizes have been obtained in the last State Lotteries, and it is confidently expected that a due proportion in the present one will be sold.

All whole tickets in the above lottery, sold at Conine's Office are signed, and shares countersigned by the commissioners, appointed by the Governor and Council, thereby making the State of Maryland responsible for all such prizes as they shall draw.

TAKE NOTICE All who order tickets in the above Lottery from W. C Conine's Office Baltimore will at the completion of the drawing be forwarded a published account of it in full by which they can equally as well ascertain the fate of their tickets as if they applied at the Lottery Office.

***Persons who may wish tickets in the Baltimore or Philadelphia Lotteries, can at all times (whether the schemes are advertised or not) procure tickets and shares at the regular prices by addressing W. C. Conine, No. 32 or 217 Market Street Baltimore, for tickets in the Baltimore Lotteries, or No. 3 South Third-Street Philadelphia, for tickets in the Philadelphia Lotteries.

☞ The fate of tickets given directly after the completion of the drawing

Orders from any part of the U States, enclosing cash, or prize tickets in any responsible lottery, will meet the same prompt attention, as if on personal application Address

W C Conine,
June 10—td. *Baltimore*

**JOHNSON'S**
Unchangeable Philadelphia
**PRINTING INK.**

A constant supply for sale by

J. H Lambdin, Agent.

*ALSO—*

Medium, Royal,
Super-Royal and Imperial
**PRINTING PAPERS.**

December 31—mly

## AN APPRENTICE

TO THE

Ornamental and Sign Painting Business,

IS WANTED by the Subscriber. A boy from the country, of about 14 years of age, would be preferred.

E G. Nelson.

Pittsburgh, June 10—tf.

**COHEN'S** Lottery and Exchange Office, 35, *South Third St. Philadelphia*

**Seventeenth Class**

***UNION CANAL LOTTERY,***

WILL be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on the 6th of NEXT MONTH.

**HIGHEST PRIZE 50,000 DOLLS.**

And the whole amount of prizes,

**$273,760.**

**All to be drawn in One Day!**

SCHEME

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $50,000 is | | $50,000 |
| 1 | 20,000 | | 20,000 |
| 1 | 10 000 | | 10,000 |
| 2 | 5,000 | | 10 000 |
| 1 | 4,720 | | 4 720 |
| 20 | 1,000 | | 20 000 |
| 30 | 500 | | 15,000 |
| 52 | 100 | | 5,200 |
| 156 | 50 | | 7,800 |
| 1248 | 20 | | 24,960 |
| 10608 | 10 | | 106,080 |
| 12,120 Prizes. | 34,220 Tickets. | | $273,760 |
| 22 100 Blanks. | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tickets | $9 00 | Quarters | $2 25 |
| Halves | 4 50 | Eighths | 1 12½ |

Packages and certificates in the same proportion to be had in great variety of numbers at

**Cohen's**

**Lottery & Exchange Office,**

NO. 35, SOUTH THIRD STREET

☞At Cohen's Office, in Lotteries recently finished, have been sold prizes of $100,000—$40,000s—$20,000s—$10,000s—$5,000s, &c. And where the $10,000 drawn on the 18th inst. was also obtained.

☞At Cohen's Office, more capital prizes have been obtained THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA

Orders from any part of the United States, by mail, post paid, or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash, or prizes in most Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I Cohen, Jr. & Brothers,
June 10—4t. Philadelphia.

## To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county, Pa. for the benefit of the acts of Assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that they have appointed the *first Monday of August next*, at the Court-House, in the borough of Erie in said county, for the hearing of me and my creditors; and that the said Court have ordered public notice to be given hereof, by two successive publications in one newspaper in each county where my creditors may reside. You can, therefore, attend, at the time and place above-mentioned, if you think proper, to show cause why I should not be discharged.

Garrettson Vincent.

Erie, June 1 [10- 3t*]

## *POCKET BOOK LOST*

LOST, in Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 30th ult a RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing a counterfeit note on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh, and sundry other papers valuable only to the owner A reward of Two Dollars will be paid for its delivery with its contents at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, or to

William Lee.

Fayette township, June 10 1825—3

## STRAY HORSES.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the pasture of the subscriber, in Pitt township, about two miles from Pittsburgh, on the night of the 2d inst.

**TWO HORSES:**

One a Bay, about 15½ hands high; 7 or 8 years old; bald face; white feet, and shod all round The other is a Dapple Grey, about 14½ hands high, and about 8 years old. Whoever takes up said horses, or gives information where they are, to Brown & Vernor, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Thomas Chadwick.

June 10—3*

## *NOTICE.*

IN consequence of the decease of *Henry H* and *Robert Steele*, the co-partnership of STEELE & CO is dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm, at their House in Pittsburgh, will make payment to *Hugh Macshane*, agent for the firm of Steele & Co. and those having claims against said firm, will call on him for payment. Also, all persons indebted to said firm, at their House lately existing in Louisville, Kentucky, will make payment to *James Marshall* at that place, and those having claims against said House will present them to him for adjustment, without delay, and receive payment.

John Snyder,
*Surviving partner of the late firm of Steele & Co.*

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1825.—tf

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late ROBERT STEELE, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment without delay; and those having demands against the same, will present them for settlement, to the subscriber, or to *John Snyder*, who is authorized to act as my agent, in my absence

I. Steele,
*Administratrix.*

Pittsburgh June 10, 1825.—3t

## MONONGAHELA BRIDGE.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a bridge over the river Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have declared a Dividend of Four per cent which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 14th instant.

John Thaw,
Treasurer.

June 10, 1825.—3t*

## ERIN & LEDLIE,

**Commission Merchants,**

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Market and Waterstreets, (three doors below their old stand,) formerly occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co. and recently by Messrs. J. Anderson & Co.

*JUST RECEIVED,*

50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 bbls. MOLASSES,
30 " MACKAREL,
50 boxes TIN PLATES,
A few casks 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY,
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES.

*ON HAND,*

A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS, SAD IRONS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS, Juniata NAILS and BRADS—For sale as above.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

## ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consignment, at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-street, a quantity of

**American Patent**
**WOOD SCREWS**

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1¼ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs PHILLIPS & Co., of Phillipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

*—ALSO IN STORE—*

Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Geneva Window Glass
Trotter's Rifle Powder
Kentucky man. Tobacco
Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824.—1y

## COPPER AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

**Howard & Rodgers,**

Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand,

**Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles. TIN WARE, &c &c.**

Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS, Fullers' and Hatters' KETTLES SALT TUBE, &c &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Wm. J. Howard,
Robert Rodgers.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

## SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING*, and *WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz.—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials, | | 16 cts. per yd. |
| 2 do. | do. | 14 |
| 1 do. | do. | 12 |
| 3 do. | on brick wall, | 8 |
| 2 do. | do. | 6 |
| 1 do. | do. | 4 |

*Prices when the materials are found by the employer.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 coats on lath, | 8 cts. per yd |
| 2 do. do. | 6 |
| 1 do. do | 5 |
| 3 do. on brick wall, | 6 |
| Hanging paper, | 12½ per roll |
| do border, | 25 |
| Whitewashing, | 37½ per room. |

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 20—tf.

## J. BYRNE,

**Umbrella Manufacturer,**

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the manufacture of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the most substantial kind, and neatest fashion, at his shop, in Third street, north side, between Wood and Market streets, where he will always be found, ready and willing to execute their commands in the line of his profession. Having paid a fee, and served a regular time to the business, under a first master, in one of the most fashionable cities of Great Britain, he feels confident he will be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

Every kind of *Repairing* done with neatness and despatch. The smallest favor will be gratefully received and punctually and promptly executed.

He has on hand a quantity of his genuine *JAPANVARNISH*, for boots and shoes, which, besides giving to the leather a beautiful jet black lustre, mollifies and nourishes it by its lubricating qualities, so that the price will be trebly repaid in the additional durability imparted to the leather. It will contract no fœtid smell by keeping in any clime or season, and when polished, will not soil the whitest muslin. It is put up in stone jars, sealed with wax, and the maker's initials impressed upon the cork, with proper directions labelled on the jar, and signed with his own holigraph. It is now selling at 25 cents per jar, just half the former price.

December 10—eoly.

## Trinity Church.

THE PEWS situated in the Gallery of the New Episcopal Church, will be SOLD, by Public Auction, on Saturday afternoon, the 2d of July next. Sale to commence at three o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

By order of the Wardens and Vestry.

John D Davis,
Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, June 17—3t

## DEFENCE

OF THE

**DIVINITY OF JESUS CHRIST,**

In reply to an Anonymous Letter

ON

**Unitarian Principles:**

BY THE REV. CHARLES B. MAGUIRE,

Pastor of the Catholic Congregation of Pittsburgh,

SOLD by Mr. *J. C. Cummins*, Liberty St. and Mr. *M'Kenna*, in the Diamond. Price 25 cts.

June 10, 1825.

## The American Fire Insurance Co.

*OF PHILADELPHIA,*

DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.

Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country.

Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Application at the office, No. 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on.

Job Bacon, Sec'y.

Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured, may have it done by the above company, on application to

Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.
Pittsburgh, March 4—tf. AGENT.

JUST RECEIVED

***BY DOCTOR G. DAWSON,***

AT HIS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

**Drug. Medical, & Chemical WAREHOUSE,**

Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Rumily, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons' Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestles, large and small Syringes, Nipple Glasses, and Breast Pipes, Paints of all kinds Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, and Spices, Shop Furniture and Vials, best French Maccouba Snuff. Rectified Alcohol. Vitriolic and Nitrous Ether. Henry's Calcined Magnesia, strong Spirits of Hartshorn, Nitric Acid, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Muriatic Acid or Spirit of Salt, Quicksilver, best Gum Copal and Shellac Varnish, Watch Oil, Tartaric Acid, Supercarbonate of Soda, pure Sulphate of Quinine, Naphtha of a superior quality. English Epsom and Glauber Salts, best Gold and Silver Leaf, best Black and Red London Inkpowder, Sealing Wax and Wafers St. Alban's celebrated Blacking Paste, best Water Colors. Brushes and Pencils, fine Bitters for tavernkeepers, and an extensive variety of almost every article in the Drug business, carefully selected from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms as advantageous to purchasers as any ever offered for sale in this city.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

☞ *Physicians' Recipes and Family Medicines carefully put up by himself.*

April 8—3mo.

*** *Just Received on Commission, White Lead, dry and ground in Oil*, of a very superior quality Also—bright colored *Red Lead*, and 40 barrels best *Domestic Brown*. These will be sold at the manufacturers' prices, Wholesale and Retail

## Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line OF MAIL COACHES.

**New Arrangement.**

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to *three times per week* in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh, which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, | $10 00 |
| (For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile) | |
| From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia, | 6 50 |
| | $16 50 |

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

## REMOVAL.

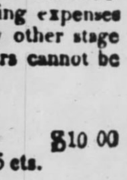
MRS. SPENCER informs her friends and pupils, that her School will be continued in the room lately occupied by Mrs. M'Gowan, in Third, between Market and Wood Streets.

April 8—tf.

## LOWRIE & CURTIS,

**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,



Y H and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco. Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

**Alderman Lowrie's Office,**

Is in the West corner of the Diamond.

Dec. 31, 1824—tf.

# SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Venditions Exponas*, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, a the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh,

*On Monday the 11th day of July next,*

at 10 o'clock, A. M the following

**PROPERTY, TO WIT:**

ALL the right, title, interest and claim of *Henry Heisner*, of, in and to the following described part of Lot No 475, in the city Pittsburgh, to wit: Bounded by Liberty street, by Lot No 474 and by the other part of the said Lot No 475, containing in Front on Liberty, 101 feet and 7 inches, and extending back 78 feet and 10 inches, be the same more or less; on which is erected one two story Frame House and back buildings, subject to a ground rent of $127. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said *Henry Heisner*, at the suit of *Sutton & M'Nickle*, for use of *S K. Page*

ALSO,—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Nathaniel Plummer, Jr* of, in and to the undivided half part of the two following tracts and pieces of land, situate in St. Clair township, to wit: one tract of Land called Aurora situate on Saw-Mill run; beginning at a sugar tree, a corner of Isaac Seller's land, thence by the same north, 38 degrees west, ten perches, (crossing said run to a whiteoak; thence by the same and land of John Henry, south 51 degrees west, 260 perches to a post; thence by said Henry's land, south 47 degrees east, 28 perches, to a whiteoak; thence by lands of Andrew M'Farland, south 30 degrees east, 288 perches to a beech tree; thence by land of Martin M'Kean, north 68 degrees east, 121 perches, to a post; thence by vacant land, north 18 degrees west, two hundred and five perches; thence by Pittsburgh Manor, north two degrees west, 194 perches, to the place of beginning, containing three hundred and ninety-eight acres and twenty-nine perches, strict measure; on which there is erected a large stone dwelling house, a frame barn, a number of small houses, and a stone still house and on which are three apple orchards, two currant gardens, and about 200 acres of land cleared, excepting 38 acres and fifty-five perches, conveyed by N. Plummer Sr. to Mehetable Pearsons, by deed dated 9th July, 1814: The other tract of land adjoining the above, beginning at a post, a corner of Robert Shawhan's land; thence running north 66 degrees east 67 perches to a post; thence north 26 degrees west, 67 perches, to a post; thence by Pittsburgh Manor, south 88 degrees west, 60 perches to a post; thence by the first above described tract of land, south 18½ degrees west, ninety perches, to the place of beginning, containing 28 acres and 77 perches, and allowance: the aforesaid undivided half of the said two tracts of land is the same which was devised and willed by Nathaniel Plummer, Sr to the said Nathaniel Plummer, Jr. by will dated 14th August, 1815 and the codicil thereto annexed, dated 10th April, 1818, registered in Allegheny county, in will book No. 2, pages 231 and 232, to be subject to their provisions. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said *Nathaniel Plummer, Jr.* at the suit of *John Ross*

ALSO —All the right, title, interest and claim of *George Sutton* of, in and to two certain Lots or pieces of ground in the city of Pittsburgh, one of them being part of Lot No. 318, beginning on Third street at the corner of Lot No. 319 and running by Third street towards Wood street, twenty feet, thence northwardly a parallel line with Wood street, about eighty five feet, thence westwardly, a parallel line with Third street, twenty feet, to the line of Lot No 319, and thence by the same southwardly, about eighty five feet, to the place of beginning; on which is erected a two story Brick House and frame back buildings. And the other of the said Lots being part of the said Lot No. 318, beginning on Third street, twenty feet eastwardly from the corner of Lot No. 319, and running by Third street eastwardly seventeen feet, thence northwardly, a parallel line with Wood street, about eighty five feet, thence westwardly a parallel line with Third street, seventeen feet, to a part of the same Lot owned by George Sutton, and thence by the same southwardly a parallel line with Wood street eighty-five feet, to the place of beginning; together with the free use and privilege of a four feet alley, extending from Third street along the eastern boundary line of the hereby described premises, thirty feet back, and the right of building over the same; on which is erected a two story Brick House and back buildings Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said *George Sutton* at the suit of *J W Gibbs Jr.*

ALSO.—All the right, title, interest and claim of *James R Butler*, of, in and to certain premises in Indiana township, described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the bank of Pine Creek, being the N. W. corner of lot No 14, in Cunningham's district of depreciation land; thence running along the line of Jones' district of depreciation land, south 2½ east 113 2 to a post near a whiteoak; thence through said lot No. 14, in Cunningham's district, N. 87¼ E. 72 4 to a locust on the east side of the turnpike road, and at the forks of the old road; thence S. 57½ E. 47 to a sugar tree on the west bank of Pine Creek, thence S 82 E. 20½ perches, to a whiteoak on the side of the hill, near the fort; thence along the side of said hill N 2½ W 145 to a blackoak, on the line of lot No. 15, in Cunningham's district; thence by said lot No 15 S. 87¼ W. 131 4, to the place of beginning; containing one hundred acres, more or less: on the premises are six dwelling houses, one office, one stable, and six factories and shops Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said *James R. Butler*, at the suit of *Richard Biddle, Esq*

ALSO,—All the right, title, interest and claim of *Nathaniel Plummer, Jr.* of, in and to a certain Tract of Land, situate in St Clair township, containing three hundred and sixty acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Andrew M'Farland, Robert Shawhan, Martin M'Kean's heirs, and John Woods's heirs and others; on which is erected a large Stone Dwelling House, a Frame Barn, a number of small houses, and a Stone Still House and a two story Frame House, and on which there are three Apple Orchards and Currant Gardens, and about 100 acres of land cleared Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said *Nathaniel Plummer, Jr.* at the suit of *William Bowslee*.

ALSO.—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the same court and to me directed, will be sold at the same time and place, all the right, title, interest and claim of *James M'Donald*, of, in and to a certain tract of 200 acres of land, situate in Wilkins township, bounded by lands of Emanuel Stotler, Dougal M'Farland, Robert King, and Cornelius Gill; on which there is a stone and a log dwelling house, and two double barns erected, and about 80 acres of land cleared thereon: the said right, title and interest being a life estate of one undivided seventh part of the said tract of land, with the appurtenances Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said *James M'Donald*, at the suit of *George Bailey*.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, June 17, 1825. } 3t

# W. C. CONINE,

TENDERS to his friends, patrons, and the public generally, his sincere acknowledgments for the munificent patronage extended to him in the 4th Class of the Maryland State Lottery, and does himself the pleasure now of presenting the 5th Class of said Lotteries, wherein he calculates, with liberal support to have the satisfaction of distributing among adventurers as he did in the last class a number of valuable prizes.

The scheme it is expected will elicit general approbation, from the brilliancy of its capitals, the great number of valuable prizes contained in it, and the comparatively low rate of tickets, added to the very superior mode of drawing, combining expedition, connected with an object though last by far, not of the least importance, which is the simplicity of the principle of drawing, being such, as that it is presumed, there is none who can read this, but will fully comprehend it, by the explanation given in the scheme below. This advantage (by the observations of many) it seems is not apparent to the generality of people in some of the recent devised Lotteries, however otherwise correct they may be in their principles of drawing In short it is believed, and will no doubt be conceded on all sides, that the present state Lottery of Maryland, is possessed of all the great essentials of a Lottery, viz: a large proportion of prizes in the Scheme, according to the number and price of tickets, with simplicity in plan, and despatch in drawing, from which it is presumed, that its extensive patronage will be in a proportionate degree.

The certain and punctual payment of prizes as in preceding Maryland State Lotteries, guaranteed by the State.

By authority of the State of Maryland,

## Grand State Lottery, No 5

ON THE

**IMPROVED MODE OF DRAWING,**

*Secured by letters patent under the seal of the U S.*

The commissioners of Lotteries in conformity with the Act of Assembly present to the public, the 5th scheme of the

## Maryland State Lottery,

The drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore, and will be completed in one day, on WEDNESDAY the 27th of July 1825

**HIGHEST PRIZE 40,000 DOLLS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 prize of | $40,000 | is | $40,000 |
| 1 prize of | 10,000 | is | 10,000 |
| 1 prize of | 5,000 | is | 5,000 |
| 10 prizes of | 1000 | is | 10,000 |
| 30 prizes of | 100 | is | 3,000 |
| 50 prizes of | 50 | is | 2,500 |
| 200 prizes of | 20 | is | 4,000 |
| 250 prizes of | 10 | is | 2,500 |
| 500 prizes of | 6 | is | 3,000 |
| 20,000 prizes of | 4 | is | 80,000 |
| 2 043 prizes. | | | 160,000 |
| 4 ,000 tickets. | | | |

MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.

Every prize payable in cash, sixty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

MODE OF DRAWING.—The numbers will be put into one wheel as usual; and in the other wheel will be put, the prizes above the denomination of 4 dollars, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The twenty thousand dollar prizes of $4, will be awarded to the odd or even numbers of the Lottery, (as the case may be) dependent on the drawing of the Capital prize of Forty Thousand Dollars; that is to say, if the Forty Thousand Dollar Prize should come out to an Odd Number, then every odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a four dollar prize. If the forty thousand dollar prize should come out to an even number, then all the even numbers in the Scheme, will each be entitled to a prize of 4 dollars.

The Odd numbers are those ending with 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9.

The Even numbers are those ending with 2, 4, 6, 8 or 0

This mode of drawing not only enables the Commissioners to complete the whole Lottery in ONE DRAWING, but has the great advantage of distributing the small prizes regularly to every alternate number in the scheme, so that the holder of two tickets or two shares of tickets, (one odd and one even number,) will be certain of obtaining at least one prize, and in the same ratio for any greater quantity.

A ticket drawing a superior prize in this scheme, is not restricted from drawing an inferior one also: many tickets therefore, will necessarily obtain two prizes each.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whole Tickets | $5 00 | Quarters | $1 25 |
| Halves | 2 50 | Eighths | 62 |

To be had, odd and even, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

## CONINE'S OFFICES,

No. 32 and 217, Market-Street Baltimore.

Where many valuable prizes have been obtained in the last State Lotteries, and it is confidently expected that a due proportion in the present one will be sold.

All whole tickets in the above lottery, sold at Conine's Office are signed, and shares countersigned by the commissioners, appointed by the Governor and Council, thereby making the State of Maryland responsible for all such prizes as they shall draw.

TAKE NOTICE All who order tickets in the above Lottery from W. C Conine's Office Baltimore will at the completion of the drawing be forwarded a published account of it in full by which they can equally as well ascertain the fate of their tickets as if they applied at the Lottery Office.

***Persons who may wish tickets in the Baltimore or Philadelphia Lotteries, can at all times (whether the schemes are advertised or not) procure tickets and shares at the regular prices by addressing W. C. Conine, No. 32 or 217 Market Street Baltimore, for tickets in the Baltimore Lotteries, or No. 3 South Third-Street Philadelphia, for tickets in the Philadelphia Lotteries.

☞ The fate of tickets given directly after the completion of the drawing

Orders from any part of the U States, enclosing cash, or prize tickets in any responsible lottery, will meet the same prompt attention, as if on personal application Address

W C Conine,

June 10—td. *Baltimore*

## JOHNSON'S

Unchangeable Philadelphia

## PRINTING INK.

A constant supply for sale by

J. H Lambdin, Agent.

*ALSO—*

Medium, Royal,
Super-Royal and Imperial
PRINTING PAPERS.

December 31—mly

## AN APPRENTICE

TO THE

Ornamental and Sign Painting Business,

IS WANTED by the Subscriber. A boy from the country, of about 14 years of age, would be preferred.

E G. Nelson.

Pittsburgh, June 10—tf.

**COHEN'S** Lottery and Exchange Office, 35, *South Third St. Philadelphia*

**Seventeenth Class**

## UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on the 6th of NEXT MONTH.

**HIGHEST PRIZE 50,000 DOLLS.**

And the whole amount of prizes,

## $273,760.

## All to be drawn in One Day!

SCHEME

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $50,000 is | | $50,000 |
| 1 | 20,000 | | 20,000 |
| 1 | 10 000 | | 10,000 |
| 2 | 5,000 | | 10 000 |
| 1 | 4,720 | | 4 720 |
| 20 | 1,000 | | 20 000 |
| 30 | 500 | | 15,000 |
| 52 | 100 | | 5,200 |
| 156 | 50 | | 7,800 |
| 1248 | 20 | | 24,960 |
| 10608 | 10 | | 106,080 |
| 12,120 Prizes. | 34,220 Tickets. | | $273,760 |
| 22 100 Blanks. | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tickets | $9 00 | Quarters | $2 25 |
| Halves | 4 50 | Eighths | 1 12½ |

Packages and certificates in the same proportion to be had in great variety of numbers at

## Cohen's

## Lottery & Exchange Office,

NO. 35, SOUTH THIRD STREET

☞ At Cohen's Office, in Lotteries recently finished, have been sold prizes of $10,000—$40,000s—$20,000s—$10,000s—$5,000s &c. And where the $10,000 drawn on the 18th inst. was also obtained.

☞ At Cohen's Office, more capital prizes have been obtained THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA

Orders from any part of the United States, by mail, post paid, or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash, or prizes in most Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application addressed to

J. I Cohen, Jr. & Brothers,

June 10—4t Philadelphia.

## To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county, Pa. for the benefit of the acts of Assembly made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that they have appointed the *first Monday of August next*, at the Court-House, in the borough of Erie in said county, for the hearing of me and my creditors; and that the said Court have ordered public notice to be given hereof, by two successive publications in one newspaper in each county where my creditors may reside. You can, therefore, attend, at the time and place abovementioned, if you think proper, to show cause why I should not be discharged

Garrettson Vincent

Erie, June 1 [10- 3t*]

## POCKET BOOK LOST

LOST, in Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 30th ult a RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing a counterfeit note on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Pittsburgh, and sundry other papers valuable only to the owner. A reward of Two Dollars will be paid for its delivery with its contents at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, or to

William Lee.

Fayette township, June 10 1825—3

## STRAY HORSES.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the pasture of the subscriber, in Pitt township, about two miles from Pittsburgh, on the night of the 2d inst

TWO HORSES:

One a Bay, about 15½ hands high, 7 or 8 years old; bald face; white feet, and shod all round The other is a Dapple Grey, about 14½ hands high, and about 8 years old. Whoever takes up said horses, or gives information where they are, to Brown & Vernor, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Thomas Chadwick.

June 10—3*

## NOTICE.

IN consequence of the decease of *Henry H* and *Robert Steele*, the co-partnership of STEELE & CO is dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm, at their House in Pittsburgh, will make payment to *Hugh Macshane*, agent for the firm of Steele & Co. and those having claims against said firm, will call on him for payment. Also, all persons indebted to said firm, at their House lately existing in Louisville, Kentucky, will make payment to *James Marshall* at that place, and those having claims against said House will present them to him for adjustment, without delay, and receive payment.

John Snyder,
*Surviving partner of the late firm of Steele & Co.*

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1825.—tf

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late ROBERT STEELE, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment without delay; and those having demands against the same, will present them for settlement, to the subscriber, or to *John Snyder*, who is authorized to act as my agent, in my absence

I. Steele,
*Administratrix.*

Pittsburgh June 10, 1825.—3t

## MONONGAHELA BRIDGE

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a bridge over the river Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have declared a Dividend of Four per cent which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 14th instant.

John Thaw,
Treasurer.

June 10, 1825.—3t*

## EKIN & LEDLIE,

## Commission Merchants,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Market and Water streets, (three doors below their old stand,) formerly occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co. and recently by Messrs. J. Anderson & Co.

*JUST RECEIVED,*

50 hhds. SUGAR,
50 bbls. MOLASSES,
30 " MACKAREL,
50 boxes TIN PLATES,
A few casks 4th Proof Cognac BRANDY,
Madeira, Teneriffe, Port and Claret WINES.

*ON HAND,*

A constant supply Juniata Bar and Rolled IRON, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS, SAD IRONS, AXES, HOES, CHAINS, Juniata NAILS and BRADS—For sale as above.

Pittsburgh, March 11, 1825—tf.

## ADAMS & HUTCHESON

HAVE just received on Consignment at their WAREHOUSE in FRONT, near Market-street, a quantity of

## American Patent
## WOOD SCREWS

Assorted, from 5-8 to 1¼ inch, from the Manufactory of Messrs PHILLIPS & Co., of Philipsburg Pa. which they offer for sale at the Philadelphia prices.

*—ALSO IN STORE—*

Juniata Bar Iron
Ditto Nails & Brads
Geneva Window Glass
Trotter's Rifle Powder
Kentucky man. Tobacco
Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 24, 1824—1y

## COPPER AND TIN WARE MANUFACTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into Partnership, under the firm of

## Howard & Rodgers,

Respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business, on the N. W. corner of Wood and Second streets, where they intend to manufacture and keep constantly on hand,

## Stills, Wash-Kettles, Tea-Kettles. TIN WARE, &c &c.

Which they offer, Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. *Anderson's Patent STILLS, Fullers' and Hatters' KETTLES SALT TUBE, &c &c.* made to order, at the shortest notice. From their long experience in the business, they feel themselves warranted in saying that their work will be of the first quality. Merchants, Distillers, and others wishing to purchase, will please to call and judge for themselves. Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to.

Wm. J. Howard,
Robert Rodgers.

April 22, 1825.—tf.

## SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING,* and *WHITEWASHING,* and has reduced his prices to the following low rates, for Cash only, viz —

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 coat Plastering on lath, including materials, | | 16 cts. per yd. |
| 2 do. | do. | 14 |
| 1 do. | do. | 12 |
| 3 do. | on brick wall, | 8 |
| 2 do. | do. | 6 |
| 1 do. | do. | 4 |

*Prices when the materials are found by the employer*

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 coats on lath, | 8 cts. per yd |
| 2 do. do. | 6 |
| 1 do. do | 5 |
| 3 do. on brick wall, | 6 |
| Hanging paper, | 12½ per roll |
| do border, | 25 |
| Whitewashing, | 37½ per room. |

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

June 20—tf.

## J. BYRNE,

## Umbrella Manufacturer,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the manufacture of UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS, of the most substantial kind, and neatest fashion, at his shop, in Third street, north side, between Wood and Market streets where he will always be found, ready and willing to execute their commands in the line of his profession. Having paid a fee, and served a regular time to the business, under a first master, in one of the most fashionable cities of Great Britain, he feels confident he will be able to satisfy every reasonable expectation.

Every kind of *Repairing* done with neatness and despatch. The smallest favor will be gratefully received and punctually and promptly executed.

He has on hand a quantity of his genuine *JAPANVARNISH*, for boots and shoes, which, besides giving to the leather a beautiful jet black lustre, mollifies and nourishes it by its lubricating qualities, so that the price will be trebly repaid in the additional durability imparted to the leather. It will contract no fœtid smell by keeping in any clime or season, and when polished, will not soil the whitest muslin. It is put up in stone jars, sealed with wax, and the maker's initials impressed upon the cork, with proper directions labelled on the jar, and signed with his own holigraph. It is now selling at 25 cents per jar, just half the former price.

December 10—eoly.

## Trinity Church.

THE PEWS situated in the Gallery of the New Episcopal Church, will be SOLD, by Public Auction, on Saturday afternoon, the 2d of July next. Sale to commence at three o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

By order of the Wardens and Vestry.

John D Davis,
*Treasurer.*

Pittsburgh, June 17—3t

## DEFENCE

OF THE

**DIVINITY OF JESUS CHRIST,**

In reply to an Anonymous Letter

ON

**Unitarian Principles:**

BY THE REV. CHARLES B. MAGUIRE,

Pastor of the Catholic Congregation of Pittsburgh,

SOLD by Mr. *J. C. Cummins* Liberty St. and Mr. *M'Kenna*, in the Diamond. Price 25 cts.

June 10, 1825.

## The American Fire Insurance Co.

*OF PHILADELPHIA,*

DAILY make Insurance on property of every description, from loss or damage by Fire, on terms as reasonable and liberal as any similar Institution in the United States.

Buildings and merchandise of every class, furniture, books, mechanics' tools, materials, machinery, stock and implements, wearing apparel, property and effects of all kinds, effectually protected from loss by fire, or the consequences thereof, either in town or country.

Confining its business exclusively to Insurance against fire, (being prohibited by its charter from engaging in marine risques,) this company offers the best security for all its engagements.

Application at the office, No 101, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, either personal or by letter, promptly decided on

Job Bacon, Sec'y.

Persons in Pittsburgh and the surrounding country, wishing to have their property insured, may have it done by the above company, on application to

Geo. Cochran, of Rich'd.
Pittsburgh, March 4—tf. *AGENT*

JUST RECEIVED

*BY DOCTOR G. DAWSON,*

AT HIS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

## Drug, Medical, & Chemical WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons' Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestles, large and small Syringes, Nipple Glasses, and Breast Pipes, Paints of all kinds Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, and Spices, Shop Furniture and Vials, best French Maccouba Snuff, Rectified Alcohol, Vitriolic and Nitrous Ether Henry's Calcined Magnesia, strong Spirits of Hartshorn, Nit ic Acid, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Muriatic Acid or Spirit of Salt, Quicksilver, best Gum Copal and Shellac Verdigris, Watch Oil, Tartaric Acid, Supercarbonate of Soda, pure Sulphate of Quinine, Naphtha of a superior quality, English Epsom and Glauber Salts, best Gold and Silver Leaf, best Black and Red London Inkpowder, Sealing Wax and Wafers St. Alban's celebrated Blacking Paste best Water Colors Brushes and Pencils, fine Bitters for tavernkeepers,* and an extensive variety of almost every article in the Drug business, carefully selected from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms as advantageous to purchasers as any ever offered for sale in this city.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

☞ *Physicians' Recipes and Family Medicines carefully put up by himself.*

April 8—3mo.

****Just Received on Commission, White Lead, dry and ground in Oil,* of a very superior quality Also—bright colored *Red Lead*, and 40 barrels best *Domestic Brown*. These will be sold at the manufacturers' prices, Wholesale and Retail

## Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Line

OF

## MAIL COACHES.

## New Arrangement.

THE attention of Travellers going East and West is hereby particularly invited The Proprietors of this Line have, at the solicitation of many of their fellow-citizens, determined to increase the running of their Coach, from Pittsburgh, via Huntingdon, Lewistown, and *Harrisburgh*, to *three times per week* in less than four days each trip,—they being met at the *latter* place by three different Lines of Stages, on the same evening,—one running by way of Reading, and one by Lancaster, to Philadelphia, and one other, via Little York, to Baltimore. Travellers will not only get on with as much facility, but they will have a choice of Routes from Harrisburgh which will at least afford variety. Every possible attention will be paid to their accommodation, and their fare and travelling expenses generally, made as low as on any other stage route in Pennsylvania. The owners cannot be accountable for baggage.

RATES OF FARE.

| | |
|---|---|
| From Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh, (For any intermediate distance, 6 cts. per mile ) | $10 00 |
| From Harrisburgh to Philadelphia, | 6 50 |
| | $16 50 |

This Line will call for passengers at any public or private house, at either end of the Line, and will also drive to any place within a reasonable distance, to let out gentlemen or ladies with their baggage. It will leave the hotels of Col. Ramsay, in Pittsburgh, and Mrs. Buehler, in Harrisburgh, respectively, on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays

Jno. Blair & Others.

Feb. 4, 1825—tf.

## REMOVAL.

MRS. SPENCER informs her friends and pupils, that her School will be continued in the room lately occupied by Mrs. M'Gowan, in Third, between Market and Wood Streets.

April 8—tf.

## LOWRIE & CURTIS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

HAVE REMOVED to the large Brick Warehouse, corner of Third and Wood Streets, opposite H. Holdship's Bookstore, where they have on hand, and offer for sale, on the most accommodating terms,

Y H and Imperial Teas,
Best Green Coffee,
Liquor and Wines,
Old Whiskey, Tobacco. Dye Stuffs,
Nails, Iron, Window-Glass,

And a general assortment of all articles in their line of business. Orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

## Alderman Lowrie's Office,

Is in the West corner of the Diamond

Dec. 31, 1824—tf.